FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LI—NO. 2,594.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1885. [NEW SERIES—VOL. III.—NO. 127.

AT ARLINGTON.

JAMES R. RANDALL.

The broken column, reared in air,
To him who made our country great,
Can almost cast its shadow where
The victims of a grand despair
In long, ranks of death await
The last loud trump, the Judgment Sun,
Which comes for all, and soon or late
Will come for those at Arlington.

In that vast sepulchre repose
The thousands reaped from every fray;
The men in blue who once uprose
In battle front to smite their foes—
The Spartan bands who wore the gray.
The combat o'er, the death hug done,
In Summer blaze or Winter's snows,
They keep the truce at Arlington.

And, almost lost in myriad graves
Of those who gained the unequal fight,
Are mounds that hide Confederate braves
Who reck not how the north wind raves,
In dazzling day or dimmest night.
O'er those who lost and those who won,
Death holds no parley which was right—
Jehovah judges Arlington.

The dead had rest; the dove of peace
Brooded o'er both with equal wings;
To both had come that great surcease,
The last omnipotent release
From all the world's delirious stings.
To bugle deaf and signal gun
They slept, like heroes of old Greece,
Beneath the glebe at Arlington.

And in the Spring's benignant reign,
The sweet May woke her harp of pines;
Teaching her choir a thrilling strain
Of jubilee to land and main,
She danced in emerald down the lines.
Denying largess bright to none,
She saw no difference in the signs
That told who slept at Arlington.

She gave her grasses and her showers
To all alike who dreamed in dust;
Her song birds wove their dainty bowers
Amid the jasmine buds and flowers,
And piped with an impartial trust.
Waifs of the air and liberal sun!
Their guileless glees were kind and just
To friend and foe at Arlington.

And 'mid the generous Spring there came
Some women of the land who strove
To make this funeral field of fame
Glad as the May God's altar flame
With rosy wreaths of mutual love.
Unmindful who had lost or won,
They scorned the jargon of a name—
No North, no South at Arlington.

—*Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.*

Education in the South.

BY COL. JOHN A. SLOAN.

[For the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—The days of commencements are gone and the halls deserted. Some have received their diplomas and are going forth to strive with a weary unknown world; others to visit their homes and enjoy its comforts. Education is the vital principle in man and State, and should lead each to an earnest desire to school their children.

Illiteracy is a disgrace to either man or State, and to a stranger visiting our sunny South, and especially North Carolina, he is at once struck with our State's resources. Standing upon the towering and historic mountains, he casts his eye over a broad and beautiful landscape which has been styled by one of Carolina's fair daughters, the "Land of the Sky." The valleys are clothed with perennial green, wild flowers scent the air, and before him stretching far away lie fields of wheat, corn and cotton, orchards of fruits, and the lowing of cows, a land of milk and honey. He becomes inspired with the land, and wonders why thrift does not follow. A look at the ordinary farmer and his conversation soon answers him. The census of 1880 shows that illiteracy exists to a greater extent in North Carolina than any other State or nation where the English language is spoken.

The people of the New England States except for their Puritanical heresies and idiosyncracies, and their belief that they are to rule the world, far surpass the South and West in learning and literature.

The wonders of the course of Nature have ever challenged their attention. Their minds have sought the explanation of things. The movements of the heavenly bodies, the change of seasons, the succession of night and day, and the powers of the air, majestic mountains, overflowing rivers, perrenial springs, the flight of birds, the growth of trees, the blooming of flowers, the forms of storm carved rocks, the mysteries of life and death, the institutions of society. These yearning to know is universal. "As inquisitive as a Yankee," is an axiom with them. *How* and *why* are everlasting interogations?

The sense of a savage is dull compared with the sense of the civilized man. There is a myth current in civilization to the effect that the barbarian has highly developed perceptive qualities. There is not one word of truth in it.

A savage sees but few sights, hears but few sounds, tastes but few flavors, smells but few odors; his whole sensuous life is narrow and blunt. The civilized man has his vision extended away towards the infinitudinal, and away to the infinite, his perception of sound, is multiplied to the comprehension of rapturous symphonies, his perception of taste is increased to the enjoyment of delicious viands, his perception of smell is developed to the appreciation of most exquisite perfumes; and his facts that are made up of the combination of sensous impressions are multiplied beyond enumeration. Illiteracy is a disgrace to any State or nation or kingdom, where opportunity can be had to become educated. Selfishness and a desire for riches are two things which retard education and progress. This is an era of politics, and so averse are the rising generation to teach and be taught, that they come in streams to the towns and cities to hold a small pitiful office to keep from work. The politician gloats over this fact for reasons that he can fool his people and keep himself in favor by their votes. It has been justly said that the majority of the entire South, white and black, are illiterate.

A large proportion of the votes cast at the polls are deposited by men who cannot read, who are made tools for these demagogues by hired henchmen. A genuine politician, one who makes his living from politics, is next to the pawn-kroker, the meanest man that was ever born, and the biggest liar. The Devil has a deed on his soul not transferable.

This leprosy of illiteracy is a question before the people, and must be removed, and settled in some way. With the race problem, it is the greatest one that the nation has had or ever will have to deal with. God alone can solve the problem.

The "Bingham School" is doing more to correct the ideas of the rising generation than any other school in North Carolina. Its great pioneer educated and sent out gentlemen and statesmen in his day. It was accomplished by "beating" sense into boys heads with the switch. The school stood pre-eminent, and we are more than happy to chronicle, that though under the present administration the switch is not used. Major Robt. Bingham, the son of Wm. Bingham, is doing a work grand in conception, teaching both the mind and body how to grow in science and physical training, and has given motive-power to education.

The school was established in 1793 by the Rev. William Bingham, (grand father of the present Professor) and taught by him until his death in 1825. The late Wm. J. Bingham, or "Old Bill" as his boys called him, took charge of the school at his father's death, removing to Hillsboro where he taught until 1844. The school was afterwards removed to "Oaks," a country place, remote from the temptations of a town.

Here he continued to teach until 1864, his two sons William and Robert were associated with him after 1857. "Old Bill's boys stood higher at the University than from any other preparatory school in the country. During the winter of 1864–'5 the school was removed to the present location, a short distance from Mebanesville, a station on the N. C. C. railroad.

The discipline used by Major Bingham has above all else added renown to his school. He comes naturally by his talants of administration, his father possessed in a great degree. While the "old gentleman" used the rod, the younger Bingham places his boys upon their honor, and unless each one maintains the trust placed in him, he is asked to go home. Nothing is forbidden which ought not to be, and no hostility exists between teacher and scholar. The Major appeals to their judgment, common sense and conscience. The school should be fostered by the State. Major deserves success. When the note of war sounded he "bied" himself to the war to teach the boys to shoot down coercion; and when he sheathed a brave sword he convinced them by kindness to duties to fit them for manly lives. The graduates of this time-honored school have occupied the highest positions in all departments civil, ecclesiastical, political, military and diplomatic, and today a certificate of proficiency from the faculty is worth more than a diploma from most of the colleges of the country.

This school should be a subject of congratulation to North Carolina. Let them emulate Major Bingham. Place such books and histories in the hands of our children as shall tell the truth, and let the coming men, sons of great sires bring the old State out of her accustomed rut.

I may be permitted here to quote from a letter of Mr. Davis, when I had such high expectation, that the State would publish my history recording the various deeds of their fathers: "I am glad to learn from yours of the ——— of the fair prospect for the early completion and publication of your book. The South, especially the young South, needs to have the truth told, and I sincerely hope our children's minds are not to be continually poisoned by such perversions of fact and abuse of language as characterize the school books of this day." Had those who were instructed to vote against the history attended Bingham school, or ever "poped a cap," my book of the poor soldiers deeds would be before the people now in the schools, where Mr. Davis says it is so much needed.

Keep out of politics, if your country needs you, she will call your in course of time. The two great needs of North Carolina are first, normal training for more teachers, and better teachers; discard all Northern *trash*; there are men in the South able to write the English Language. Second, a liberal expenditure of the State's money to conduct more schools; send men of education to your Legislatures to make your laws and legislate for the good of the State.

Begin now, "for lo the winter is gone and the rain is over and gone. The flowers appear on the earth, the time of the singing of the birds is come, and the voice of the turtle dove is heard in our land. The fig tree putteth forth her green figs, and the vines with the tender grape give a good smell." Cleveland will soon "turn the rascals all out," and then we will be happy—"and feed among the lillies."

A MONEYED BOOTBLACK.—The richest bootblack in America is Patrick Malloy, of Saratoga. He owns two houses and has a fat bank account. He seems unable to explain how he got rich in any other way than by saying that he and another boy started out together, and while the other boy invested in horses he put his money in the bank. Once a Boston swell came to him to get his shoes polished, and said, as he dropped a dime in the old man's hand: "That is the last cent Ive got. Ive been betting and have lost every dollar I had. Now I must walk back to Boston." The bootblack took him to a railroad ticket office, bought a ticket to Boston and gave that and $2 to him. The grateful gambler repaid him with heavy interest when his luck returned.

There is a mortgage and lien on record in the Clerk's office of Pickens County, S. C., given to secure the payment of $5, in which the mortgage or conveys to the mortagagee all his stock, farming implements, crops, and all his household furniture.—*Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.*

The Seven Days' Fight.

The Federals withdrew after the battle, and the next day I moved on around by the route which it was proposed we should take the day before. I followed the enemy to Harrison's Landing, and Jackson went down by another route in advance of Lee. As soon as we reached the front of the Federal position, we put out our skirmish lines and ordered an advance, but revoked it on Jackson's urging me to watt until the arrival of Gen. Lee. Very soon Gen. Lee came, and after carefully considering the position of the enemy and of their gun-boats on the James, decided that it would be better to forego any further operations. Our skirmish lines were withdrawn, we ordered our troops back to our old lines around Richmond, and a month later McClellan's army was withdrawn to the North.

The 'Seven Days' Fighting,' although a decided Confederate victory, was a succession of mishaps. If Jackson had arrived on the 26th, the day of his own selection, the Federals would have been driven back from Mechanicsville without a battle. His delay there, caused by obstructions placed in his road by the enemy, was the first mishap. He was too late in entering the fight at Gaines' Mill, and the destruction of Grapevine Bridge kept him from reaching Fraser's Farm until the day after that battle. If he had been there we might have destroyed or captured McClellan's army. Huger was in position for the battle of Fraser's Farm, and after his batteries had misled me into opening the fight, he subsided. Holmes and McGruder, who were on the New Market road to attack the Federals as they passed that way, failed to do so.

Gen. McClellan's retreat was successfully managed; therefore we must give it credit for being well managed. He had 115,000 men, and insisted to the authorities at Washington that Lee had 200,000. In fact, Lee had only 90,000. Gen. McClellan's plan to take Richmond by a siege was wise enough, and it would have been a success if the Confederates had consented to such a programme. In spite of McClellan's excellent plans, Gen. Lee, with a force inferior in numbers, completely routed him, and while suffering less than McClellan, captured over 10,000 of his men. Gen. Lee's plans in the seven days' fight were excellent, but were poorly executed. Gen. McClellan was a very accomplished soldier and a very able engineer, but hardly equal to the position of field marshal as a military chieftain. He organized the Army of the Potomac cleverly, but did not handle it skillfully when in actual battle. Still, I doubt if his retreat could have been better handled, although the rear of his army should have been more positively either in his own hands or in the hands of Sumner. Heintzelman crossed the White Oak Swamp prematurely and left the rear of McClellan's army exposed, which would have been fatal had Jackson come up and taken part in Magruder's affair of the 29th near Savage's Station.—*Gen. Longstreet in the July Century.*

A Characteristic Letter from Mr. Cleveland.

NEW YORK, July 4—Tammany Society celebrated Independence Day by a gathering at Tammany Hall. The following letter from President Cleveland was read:

EYECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1885.

Hon. P. Henry Dugro, Grand Sachem—Dear Sir: I beg leave to acknowlege the receipt of your invitation to join the Society of Tammany in its ninety-seventh celebration of the 4th July, the birth-day of the Republic. I regret that a pressure of official duties and engagements prevent my acceptance of this kind invitation. Of the purposes sought to be accomplished by the people in their recent choice of Chief Magistrate, referred to in your note of invitation, I am seriously mindful. In order that the hopes of the people may be fully realized, every member of the party now in power should yield a cordial support to all of the efforts on the part of the Administration to restore a pure, free and just government. The statement contained in your note that "the Administration should so discharge all its functions as to merit not only the approbation of the people but at the same time to insure a harmonious party united in Jeffersonian Democracy," meets my approval, although my conception of the true purposes and mission of my party convinces me that if the present Administration merits the intelligent approval of the people, this result of itself certainly should insure a "harmonious party united in Jefferson Democracy." While the coming celebration will revive and keep alive the memory of the patriotic devotion and sacrifice for the sake of free institutions, no occasion is more propitious for a renewal of our pledges to true and progressive Democracy, so essential to our country's safety and prosperity.

Yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

Speeches were made by Orlando B. Potter, Richelieu Robinson and others.

ESTIMATING LAND.—Farmers often desire to make an accurate estimate of land in a field, especially during seeding time, and here is a table which has been found convenient and useful for the purpose:

5 yards wide by 968 long contains an acre.
10 yards wide by 484 long contains an acre.
20 yards wide by 242 long contains an acre.
40 yards wide by 121 long contains an acre.
70 yards wide by 67½ long contains an acre.
80 yards wide by 60½ long contains an acre.
60 feet wide by 720 long contains an acre.

The Great French Gun.

De Bange's new gun, which we are about to give a short discription of, is of steel, and of 13-inch caliber. It weighs 37½ tons, and is 36¾ feet in length. Its external diameter is ¾ feet at the breech, and its internal diamater 10 inches at the powder chamber. The trunions are, as usual, of a diameter equal to the caliber. From this it will be seen that the gun is of quite respectable dimensions. Of the mode of closing the breech we have nothing to say, seeing that it is in all respects conformable to the type adopted for campaign guns.

The projectile varies in weight from 922 to 1,320 pounds, according to its internal organization. It is capable of holding as many as 88 pounds of compressed powder. Its length is 3 74 calibers, that is 4-16 feet. Its ogive is greatly elongated, and, by very reason of this form, always falls upon its point, even at angles of nearly 60 degrees.

The charge used varies from 396 to 440 pounds, according to the nature of the powder. As regards the balistic properties of the piece, it is allowable to call them remarkable. The internal velocity is 2,130 feet. The maximum range is from 10 to 11 miles, say the distance from Paris to Montgeron, or from Paris to Versailles. As well known, the accuracy of any gun is, generally speaking, a function of its caliber, and increases with weight per unit of the projectile's section. Now, the De Bange 9 inch gun is so accurate that none of its projectiles could miss a vessel under sail, and the one under consideration must be still more accurate, inasmuch as its elongated projectile is of relatively great weight per unit of section.

The tube and hoops were made at Saint Chamoud, the finishing was performed at Paris, in the shops of the Coil establishment, and the work in general required a year for its performance.—*Scientific American.*

A SHORT HISTORY OF BLIND TOM.—The people of this country are familiar with Blind Tom, the musical prodigy, but all of them have not marked the wonderful incidents in his career. Born a slave, and deprived of almost every sense but that of sound, he has astonished and delighted the people of this country by his wonderful power as a pianist. He is a Georgian, and must now be over 40 years of age. His musical gifts began to attract attention before the war. At its close it is not wonderful that it was supposed that he could be played as a great card. The custody of Blind Tom was given to Gen. Bethune, his former owner. He traveled with him for some time, and then turned him over to the care of one of his sons, who contracted an unfortunate marriage and was killed by the railroad train something more than a year since. The alleged widow is now trying to get possession of Tom, and is using his mother to effect this purpose, who must now be quite aged. Tom's parents entered into an agreement as to his custody with Gen. Bethune, and this will play an inportant part in the litigation that must come. Without the care and attention of his old master and mistress and their children. Tom would never have had an opportunity of developing his wonderful power of muscal imitation. He has just sufficient intellect to know them and to entertain for them the affection exhibited by a domestic animal. He is utterly unable to care for himself, and it is more than questionable if his mother is any better prepared to look after him. The writer can recall him crawling about the house like a puppy, attracted by the sound of a piano, and although long since past the age of surprises, we never expected to see Blind Tom a party litigant before the supreme court of the United States.

A WOMAN TO DO THE WORK.—Brattleboro people tell this for a fact: A young widower in Windham county, not far from Brattleboro, who was greatly in need of a housekeeper, rode, day after day, in a vain search for a hired girl. At last, almost discouraged, he drew up at a small dwelling among the hills. "Can you tell me where I can get a woman to do the work in a farm house?" "Where are you from?" asked the old man, viewing the handsome horse and buggy with a critical air. "My name is ———, and I am from ———." "Oh, ya'as, I've hearn of ye; ye lost yer wife a spell ago. Well, I've got six gals—good gals, too—and yer may take yer pick among 'em for a wife; they wouldn't none on them think of going out ter work. Should as full as lieves you should take Hannah, because she's the oldest, and her chance ain't quite so good, seeing as she's near-sighted and can't hear so very well. But, if ye don't want her, ye can take yer pick o' t'others." The widower went in, selected the best looking one, drove to the justice's, was married, and carried home that night a permanent housekeeper, who proves, so far, to be in every way satisfactory.—*Springfield Republican.*

FIREWORKS EXTRAORDINARY.—The largest set piece of fireworks ever exhibited was witnessed at the Crystal Palace last night by some thousands of spectators. The new set piece was 600 feet long, and represented a supposed bumbardment of Dover. On one side the Shakspear Cliff, the Admiralty Pier, the batteries above, and the town below were very faithfully outlined in white fire, while on the other side was a fleet of 10 iron clads, sketched in the same way, the sea being represented in green fire. The flashes indicating the firing of the big guns could be seen bursting from the portholes of the ships and there was also an encounter between the two torpedo boats and a gunboat.—*London Globe.*

The most practical graduate yet, hails from Pennsylvania. The subject of her graduating essay was "Wanted—A man."—*Baltimore American.*

GREAT REDUCTION
In Prices of
MILLINERY, NOTIONS.
AND
FANCY GOODS,
For Cash For 30 Days.
WE WILL GIVE SPECIAL BARGAINS AT
Wholesale or Retail
FOR SPOT CASH TO CLOSE OUT STOCK.
Call Early.
June 25, 1885. 124-tf MRS. DYE, 17 Hay St.

We Can't Play Base Ball
Worth a Cent,
But we can sell you a jar of the finest OYSTERS, and will guarantee that they will satisfy the appetite of an epicure. For further information call at
A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

McFadyen Springs
Or any orher Springs, parties can be supplied with things needful,
By A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Smokers
Can supply themselves with Cigars and Cigarettes, Cigar and Cigarette Tubes, Pipes, &c., at
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SMOKE THE
ZEB. VANCE
CIGAR;
For sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Don't Forget,
You young men and married men, that A. S. Huske & Co's is the place to get Fancy Candies.

Builders
Can supply themselves with Hardware at lowest prices. Give us a trial.
A. S. HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.

Fishing
And Pic-nic parties will do well to call on us.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.
June 25, 1885. 124-tf

At McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE
NEW MUSIC, NEW INSTRUMENTS.
Sheet Music from five cents per copy up, Instruction Books for the Piano, Organ, Violin, Flute, Guitar and Banjo.
Also a fine line of small instruments, such as Violins, Violoncellos, Guitars, Banjos, Flutes, Horns, Zithers, Music Boxes from $1.25 to $25.00, Musical Caskets, Organettes, Aristons and hosts of others, in fact anything from a Jews Harp to a Piano, constantly on hand.
We have also Violin, Guitar, Banjo and Zither strings, both of wire and sinew, and of all makes.
PIANOS AND ORGANS
sold on any terms whatever, cash, time or on the installment plan, to suit the purchaser.
We also do a large Insurance business, being agents for some of the best companies that do business in America, and would be pleased to have any one wishing to place any insurance or to purchase anything in the musical line, to call on us.
Mr. JNO. R. McNEILL is now in charge of our store and would be pleased to have any and all of his friends to call.
McNEILL & CO.
March 26, 1885. 111-tf

F. F. F. F. F. G. and P.
At No. 47 Person St.,
YOU WILL
Find, Fine, Fresh, Fancy, Family Groceries and Provisions,
HAMS, Breakfast Strips, Lard, Flour, Canned Goods, Butter, Fish, Bacon, Lemons, Crackers, Candies, &c., &c.
Mackerel No. 1 to 3—15 cents per dozen to 15 cents each.
Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, Ale, Porter, Beer and all kinds of Liquors for medicinal and family use.
R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 4. 121-3m

Express Steamboat Co.
STEAMER SCHEDULE.
ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock, A. M., and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents Fayetteville, N. C.
June 18, 1885. 123-tf

GARDEN SEEDS.
LANDRETH'S NEW CROP GARDEN SEEDS.
A full supply received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Jany 1, 1885. 99tf

HOME SCHOOL,
For Young Ladies & Children.
SIXTH TERM WILL BEGIN AUGUST 5th, 1885.
Board per term of twenty weeks $50.00
Tuition in English from $6.00 to 12.00
Music, piano, organ, private vocal lessons each 15.00
Languages, Drawing and Painting at moderate charge. Classes in Singing, Sewing and Rudimental Drawing without extra charge.
For further particulars, references, etc., apply to Mrs. FANNIE MORROW, or Miss M. B. MORROW, Statesville, N. C.
July 2, 1885. 125-2m

NOTICE.
I WILL CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE Machinery business at the old stand, (Haigh's Store,) and will be ready to furnish Engines, Saw Mills, Cane Mills, Evaporators and Gins at the shortest notice. Old Gins having good frames, refitted in the very best style, with all the latest improvements at a norminal cost. In my absence, J. C. Haigh will answer all inquiries. Address J. S. EVANS & CO., Lock Box 59, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 16, 1885. 114 3m

WOOL! WOOL!
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN THE Agency for Gwyn & Chatham's Factory. Any Wool left with him for them will be promptly shipped, and any information as to preparation of Wool for shipment, will be cheerfully given. I also have a line of samples, which can be seen at my store. Send in your Wool and get your cloth and blankets back in time for the cold weather.
CHAS. HAIGH,
Hardware and Groceries.
June 11, '85.—122 3m] No. 18 and 20, Hay St.

SUMMER RESORT
FOR
INVALIDS
AND
PLEASURE SEEKERS!
COME OUT FROM THE REGIONS OF
MALARIA and be INVIGORATED
and rejuvenated by the inhalation of the
Pure Mountain Breezes
and the health restoring
Waters of Glen Alpine,
surrounded by the most *Picturesque and Magnificent Scenery* in the Southern States.
For terms, etc., address
WALTON, SMITH & WALTON, Proprietors.
June 11th, 1885. 122-3m

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. 12.
To take effect at 8:00 *A. M., Monday, June 22d,* 1885.
TRAIN NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Bennettsville,		8:00 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:30 a. m.	9:50 "
Fayetteville,	12:15 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
Sanford,	3:00 "	3:10 "
Ore Hill,	4:25 "	4:30 "
Liberty,	5:25 "	5:30 "
Greensboro,	6:45 "	

Dinner at Fayetteville.
TRAIN SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		9:50 a. m.
Liberty,	11:00 a. m.	11:05 "
Ore Hill,	11:55 "	12:00
Sanford,	1:20 p. m.	1:40 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:50 "	4:00 "
Shoe Heel,	6:25 "	6:40 "
Bennettsville,	8:15 "	

Dinner at Sanford.
W. M. S. DUNN, Gen'l Supt.
JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
June 25, 1885. 124-tf

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.
L. S. L.
Louisiana State Lottery Company.
"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."
G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.
Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.
By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.
The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.
It never scales or postpones.
Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS G, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, July 14th, 1885—182d Monthly Drawing.
Capital Prize, $75,000.
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.
LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$6,000	12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
200	do	100	20,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250

1967 Prizes, amounting to $265,500
Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.
For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed
M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.
or M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.
Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.
June 18, 1885. 123-4t

Fresh Garden Seeds.
I have just received from LANDRETH & SONS, the oldest and largest seed growers in the United States, a full assortment of
Fresh Garden Seeds,
o which I invite the attention of friends and customers. Prior to the receipt of this lot every paper of seed on hand was publicly burned according to the "new system" of Messrs. Landreth & Sons, under which I buy exclusively.
H. R. HORNE.
Jan 15, 1885 101-tf

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Market Square and Green St.,
DEALER IN
Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars,
LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.
June 18, 1885. 123-tf

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
HAVING QUALIFIED AS EXECUTOR upon the estate of W. H. Tomlinson, Sr., all persons having claims on said estate are notified to exhibit the same to me on or before July 2d, 1886.
W. H. TOMLINSON,
Ex. of W. H. Tomlinson, Sr.
July 2, 1885. 125-6t

OBSERVER.

G. H. HAIGH, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....JULY 16, 1885.

CLEVELAND AND CIVIL SERVICE.

The President stands to-day between two fires, but he has shown that he has the will and the determination to carry out the promises he made. Civil Service, as we understand it, is a Democratic measure, or at least a measure introduced by Mr. Pendelton, a Democrat; although Mr. J. A. Logan states that "it is the child of the Republican party," and he may claim it, as it was passed by republican votes; although its spirit and intention was utterly ignored until the Democratic party came into power; but nevertheless, whether we like or dislike it, it is the law, and we should admire the President for his firmness in carrying it out, and should cease to abuse, and to say that if he is renominated *he won't get my vote*. We are among those who admire the President, and believe that he is acting upon the principle to do right, let what may happen. The Washington *Post* in speaking of Mr. Cleveland and the Civil Service act says:

"Mr. Cleveland has abundant assurance that popular sympathy and approval go out in generous measure to him and his policy. He is fulfilling the promise upon which he was elected—the promise the people accepted in good faith, and to the realization of which they look in all seriousness and hope. No doubt he feels that he is sufficiently sustained. He has undertaken a great task, however. In weeding out the incapable, the corrupt, the undeserving, he naturally incurs the condemnation of those who are interested in or responsible for their incumbency. In protecting and retaining such as are entitled to protection and retention under the laws, he inevitably incurs the animadversion of those who want their places. Thus the President invokes the hostilities of two sets of partisans and spoilsmen—the Republicans who wish to retain their plunder and the Democrats who demand changes in order that they may have a chance. It is a formidable because a professional hostility, but against it Mr. Cleveland is arraying the tremendous forces of conservative opinion and patriotic feeling. He is doing that which the intelligent classes all over the country without reference to party, have always thought right and desirable. The results of his work will if successful, be to divorce the public service from party influence; to lift the transaction of the people's business into an atmosphere beyond the reach of the passions and vicissitudes of politics. This is what the Republicans affected a desire to do, but never really attempted. It is what certain Democrats loudly demand while they were "out," but are utterly opposed to doing now that they are "in." And it is what Mr. Cleveland always said should be done and what he feels himself in duty bound to do, or at least undertake since the people have given him the authority."

RESISTING ARREST.—We failed to take notice of the resistance to the officers here on the 4th July, but we see from our exchanges that resisting arrest was a common thing on the 4th. We think that on jubilant occasions that more license should be given, and the officers do pass over many trivial matters, but whenever they make an arrest they should be sustained, and whoever assaults an officer or resists arrest should receive the severest punishment that the law can inflict. Fayetteville has only one or two policemen, and if they are not protected then we had as well abolish the system and use other means to enforce the law—*the law must be enforced.*

IS IT A FORGERY.—The Secretary of the Treasurer has found a $50 compound interest bearing note, purporting to be issued under authority of an act passed July 2, 1864. As there was no such act, it created a suspicion that it might be a forgery, but as the bureau of printing pronounced it genuine, it was decided, it was all right, but it may be that notes of this character have been printed without authority. Cannot our Republican friends explain? and how many. Is there only one of the kind? if so, it is a little singular. *We suspect.*

HORNER SCHOOL.—We acknowledge the receipt of the catalogue of this flourishing and popular institution which has now been in operation for thirty years, its corps of instructors is composed of Messrs. J. H. Horner, A. M. and J. C. Horner, as Principals, Capt. T. J. Drewry and Prof. M. R. Hamer. The number of students is nearly one hundred. Its reputation for thoroughness in teaching and discipline is excellent.

JOURNALISTIC.—The last Raleigh *Register* announces that Mr. Stephen G. Worth, late Fish Commissioner, has become associated with that paper as corresponding Editor. While we welcome Mr. Worth, we congratulate the *Register* on securing the services of one who is wide awake to the industrial progress of North Carolina, and whose eyes are open to see its necessities.

We call attention to the advertisement of the University of North Carolina which has of late largely increased its Faculty and means of instruction.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Wilmington, the following action was taken relative to the extension of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. to that city.

Resolved, That the bill entitled an act to authorize the city of Wilmington to subscribe to the capital stock and purchase bonds of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Company, together with the written statement or petition presented to the Board this day by J. H. Currie, be referred to a committee of five, to be appointed by the Mayor, who shall report to either a called or the next regular meeting of the Board, as to the advisability of the city making a subscription, and to what amount.

And be it further resolved, That if said report be favorable to a subscription, that the committee recommend to this Board from ten to twenty names of suitable persons from whom the commission of five citizens, provided for in the bill, may be selected.—*Wil. Star.*

It is thought there will be one thousand members of the State Guard at the Asheville Encampment.

A Town of Many Factories.

As we expect in a year or so to be connected by rail with this thriving little town, we publish the following letter taken from the *Manufacturers' Record* describing it:

MT. AIRY, N. C., June 30, 1885.

Editor Manufacturers' Record:

For some time I have been thinking of giving your valuable paper a few facts about Mt. Airy and vicinity, but I find it difficult to tell the simple truth regarding this wonderfully progressive town without painting a picture that some might think too highly colored. Mt. Airy has the brightest future of any town in the State.

As a post office Mt. Airty is an old place, but as a town it is a new place. It is 40 miles from Winston (the nearest railroad point) and has a population of 1,000 to 1,100, which is increasing very rapidly. It has factories as follows: 10 tobacco, 2 cotton, 2 woolen, 1 cassimere and jeans, 2 harness, 2 furniture and 1 tin and 1 buggy, 5 tanneries, 2 wagon, 1 sash, door and blind, 1 tobacco box, besides 3 large tobacco warehouses, and a full complement of stores, shops, &c. You would be surprised to see how these busy people do so much business 40 miles from a railroad. It takes an immense wagon train to handle the commerce, as the tonnage reaches up into the millions, but relief is near at hand. The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad will be completed to Mt. Airy, its terminus, in 15 to 18 months. The Danville & New River Railroad also is surveyed to and will terminate at Mt. Airy. We are located in the elbow of the Blue Ridge, (12 miles from the base,) and the mountain is so ruggad it is next to impossible for a railroad ever to cross it. From many knobs in and around town the scenery beggars description. The pure water, balmly air and salubrious climate are fast bringing Mt. Airy into prominence as a summer resort, and with railroad facilities we would soon step to the front. Three miles from town are the famous "Mt Airy White Sulphur Springs," said by many to excel in medicinal qualities the "Greenbrier," of West Virginia. One reason the town is growing so fast is that the real estate owners are looking sharp to their interest and are keeping the prices low. However there is a steady increase in the value of real property, and in my mind there is no better place in North Carolina to invest a few hundred dollars than Mt. Airy. We have splendid schools, both male and female, 5 churches and as good society as can be found anywhere in the State.

It is a recent thing that the farmers have been raising "yellow leaf tobacco," and since its introduction the town has sprung up like a water weed, and is still springing. To say it in a nutshell, Mt. Airy is creating more sensation than any other town in the State, as it is at the terminus of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad, that goes the entire length of the State.

Among the new enterprises established this year I note: Jos. P. Rawley has built a large and commodious tobacco factory. Sparger Bros. have built one of the finest brick tobacco factories in the State—4 floors. McKenney Bros. have built a good substantial tobacco factory. W. E. Patterson and C. I Whitlock and J. H. Prather have formed a copartnership and will manufacture tobacco on an extensive scale. Nutt & Rawley having dissolved, D. A. Rawley will continue the manufacture of tobacco. J. P. R.

Mob Law.

Lynching seems to be on the increase in the country at large, whilst hanging is decreasing. The two facts are reciprocal, and account for each other. If mobs execute justice on criminals the court will have less to do in that way: If courts allow criminals to escape justice the mob will undertake to supplement the action of the courts. It is a bad state of things. The idea that a man under any circumstances ought to be put to death by a mob excited by passion is a totally wrong one. Such a mob is incapable of weighing evidence and apportioning punishment adequate to the offense. The tribunals of justice should be made efficient for the prompt and certain punishment of crime, and mobs ought to be prevented. Public opinion ought to discourage them. They lead to anarchy, and anarchy leads to despotism as a less evil. When a capital crime is committed and the offender arrested, he ought to be brought to trial and punished *without unnecessary delay*. Here the machinery of justice is usually defective. Which is best, to allow it to remain so, and as a consequence allow the country to drift into anarchy, or to take measures to amend the system of judicial procedure so as to secure the speedy trial and punishment of the criminal.

The press of the country seems content to record the horrors that are being committed from day to day and week to week without any suggestion as to the means by which the evil may be lessened. In the populous districts there are too many dangerous characters going at large. In the thinly settled districts justice moves with a snail's pace. These evils may be alleviated, if the law abiding people of the country will determine that they shall be. But if we drift along each man feeling that it is some other man's business to provide a remedy, we shall go on from bad to worse.—*Piedmont Press.*

A correspondent of the Raleigh *News and Observer* who lately traveled over the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. says:

Cannot our people in the lower section of this road particularly be brought nearer together? Cannot Raleigh be benefited by the trade from this road? If proper efforts were made in the right direction it might be easily done. It seems that a large portion of this trade might be diverted to Raleigh, via Sanford, by the Raleigh & Augusta Air line road. My ideas about this, however, were "*kinder ker flumuxed.*" When I found at Sanford that every train coming to Raleigh left about an hour before the right time, and the only showing given was to the lunatic asylum by giving a fellow a good chance to "run crazy" by having to stay in Sanford about twenty-four hours longer than ought to be necessary.

We learn that a called meeting of the directors of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley railroad to consider the building of a road down the Yadkin river to Wadesboro, will be held in Salisbury on the 15th inst. —*Reporter and Post.*

Letter from Hasty.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

HASTY, N. C., July 10, 1885.

MR. EDITOR:—One year ago when the spade and pick of the contractor made ready the road-bed of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway at this point an old oak thicket occupied the ground where now lies the village of Hasty. In less than one year the rapid march of progress and the strong arm of industry have together brought us a pleasant village situated in a delightful and pleasant section, amid fine farms, orchards and vineyards, where large cotton farms give employment to hundreds of hands; and grain of various kinds is raised in abundance. Churches and academies, those silent swift witnesses to the moral, educational and religious advantages, dot the whole country; while the delightful strains of vocal and instrumental music heard in many residences, give additional evidence of the social enjoyment to be found in many farm houses where female accomplishments make home delightful. In the midst of all this "the Yadkin Valley" trains bring us the mails twice daily, and our two merchants are pleased with their summer trade, and hopeful of still greater rewards in the future; but our greatest need is an active cotton dealer who can compete with other towns in the purchase of the fleecy staple.

This depot is situated in the county of Richmond, near the Robeson county line, and within easy reach of Marion and Marlboro counties, two of the banner counties of South Carolina, where thousands of bales of cotton are raised each year. Bennettsville, the county seat of Marlboro county, is thirteen miles west of this place, and Shoe Heel eight miles in an easterly direction in Robeson.

Chills and fevers are unknown here except when brought from elsewhere. Many people in this section at the age of maturity have never seen any one with a chill. The health of this entire section is exceptionally good. Many of the farmers are happy with the idea of being within easy reach of the Fayetteville market where their fathers used to haul their cotton and purchase their groceries and return home happy with their inseparable companions, "the little brown jugs," and many look back over their past pleasures to their Fayetteville trip and find in them their most pleasant hours. The Fayetteville market will be tried again this Fall, and a good trade may be drawn from here again as in former days.

The C. F & Y V. road is being brought to a nice state of completion here by the convict force employed, and it is strange to see how these criminals enjoy themselves when not on duty. They sing and wrestle and romp like soldiers. They seem to be well fed and well worked, but we have yet to hear of a single case of unnecessary maltreatment, though the task of controlling this band of criminals must be a difficult one at best.

Reuben Jones, who murdered Grant McLaurin, at this place on the evening of the 4th inst., has not been captured yet, though seen in the woods several times at different places. He was shot at once by a white constable, but escaped through the thicket, and is now reported to be gone, and may be found lurking around in Cumberland county.

The small grain crop did not turn out as well this season. Other crops are in a reasonable good condition, and promise well. Respectfully, H.

Vindication of Mr. John Beau.

[For the Observer.]

BLUE'S CROSSING, N. C., July 9th, 1885.

MR. EDITOR:—In your issue of July 2nd I notice a letter written by Rob't N. Page, of Blue's Crossing. The article is too flagrant, spicy, and well framed, to allow it to pass unnoticed. I dare say, however, the writer, if better informed, would not wish to enter into a polemic, that would otherwise tend to expose the simplicity of some, and the fraud of others. His appreciations, his comments, therefore, relative to Dr. John Beau, I shall pass over in silence; but in order to defend the interests and protect the rights of Dr. Beau, I shall submit a few letters to the public. From them, the inferences can be drawn, and the cause of this so said "farce" and "miserable failure" plainly seen.

"Parturiunt montes, nascitur ridiculus mus."

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 16, '85,

To DR. JOHN BEAU,

KEYSER, MOORE COUNTY, N. C.,

Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure that I witness your going to the French Colony, encouraged by your efforts, and your extended knowledge in matters agricultural, forrestial and sericultural. I have no doubt but that this colony will shortly be the most flourishing in the United States.

Mr. Verion des Lauriers by calling you near him, saw that your assistance would be for the immigrants a sure advantage, and my first visit to the colony will be to thank him.

As far as relates to you, dear doctor, all of the timber, forest products, which you will send me, I shall take charge of; will perfect the sales on place; will attend to all shipments, insurance polices, invoices —both for the ports in the United States and in Europe. But in order to facilitate these operations, and enable you to occupy a greater number of immigrants, I shall advance during the 48 hours of their arrival 50 per cent on the market price, the balance after sale, deducting my expenses, outlay and commission.

As to the country produce, such as chickens, eggs, &c., during the 48 hours of the arrival, I shall send you the net products.

As a representative of France, it is my duty to facilitate you in your undertakings, to procure you an opening, and above all to protect your interests and that of the immigrants, either in North Carolina or in the ports where the merchandise shall be shipped.

I will call on you often, in order to assure myself of your success and that of the immigrants, and transmit same to the government of the French Republic, which I have the honor to represent.

SEAL. J. LOEB,
French V. Consul at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 17, '85.

Dear Sir:—I herein enclose a letter, containing the conditions made by Mesars. Burr and Bailey, relative to the portable engine and boiler. You need not trouble yourself on this head; every thing shall be done according to your wishes, and as soon as I shall receive your order to purchase, I will make the necessary arrangements with these gentlemen for the payment of same, advances to be made by me, which advances I shall withhold in part on your shipments.

J. LOEB,

SEAL. French V. Con., Wilmington.

Sure of success in his enterprise, Dr. Beau called on Mr. Page, and from him received the following letter:

BLUE'S CROSSING, N. C., Jan. 24, '85.

Dear Sir:—We will make you the following offer: "Will cut you 100,000 feet per month of 12 inch timber and up, equal quantities of 16, 18, 20, 24, and 30 feet. Quality: square; not obligating to make it all heart, but will make it good timber. Price, $8.00 per thousand feet.

Yours truly,
A. F. PAGE & SONS."

After quite a lengthy correspondence with Mr. Loeb, of Wilmington, and after having the timber ready for shipment, Mr. Loeb was informed, and his answer was: I translate his words to the letter:

"I have no money. If you wish advances look elsewhere.

This the Dr. was compelled to do, but only after he had gone into another enterprise, that had made him contract obligations, which he was not just then in a position to meet. Many more letters I could submit to the public, but these are sufficient. They serve to answer the only point I deem fit to touch upon:

"With a view of purchasing large quantities of lumber for the French Government."

JULES R. ROBIN.

Western Representatives.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Three of the Western Representatives have been here some time, and have accomplished excellent work. They go to the Postoffice department usually about 10 o'clock, and stay as long as necessary. Mr. Reid has had eleven country or fourth class offices filled by good Democrats, among them Mt. Airy, Kernersville and Jamestown. Mr. Henderson is waiting on a letter which he has written to Thomasville. There has been considerable pressure on him to remove Miss Cates. Her father and brother are active Republicans and the postoffice has been used to further party ends.

With the exception of Thomasville Mr. Henderson has no other postoffices in which to make changes. He began operations early, it will be remembered, and he has been pretty busy this trip in clearing up business.

Mr. Johnson has only two postmasters to turn out, or vacancies to fill—that of Wanyesville being one. The postmaster at Asheville may not be removed at once. It is understood that favorable notices of the incumbent in the Asheville newspapers have been shown at the Department, and that these are hard to overcome.—*Washington Correspondence of the Charlotte Observer.*

FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.—Pursuant to previous announcements the above-named conference convened in the Methodist church here yesterday morning with Presiding Elder Adams in the chair, and the organization was completed by the election of Mr. H. C. Wall secretary and Rev. F. H. Wood assistant secretary.

Of the fifteen preachers in the district, thirteen answered to their names, who were F. H. Wood, Fayetteville station, J. T. Finlayson, Lumberton C. M. Pepper, Robeson circuit, B. B. Culbreth, Laurinburg circuit, A. P. Tyre, St. John's station, J. Bornaday, Ashpole mission, W. S. Hales, Rockingham circuit, W. S. Chaffin, Cape Fear circuit, J. H. Hall, Lillington circuit, W. B. Doub, Carthage circuit, M. A. Smith, Manly mission, and J. J. Grigg, Campbelton mission, the two absent ones being J. D. Arnold, Jonesboro circuit and F. Townsend, Cumberland circuit.

There are several lay delegates from each appointment that have arrived.

Among the visiting brethren, present were Revs. L. W. Crawford and Jesse Cunningim of Greensboro and R. B. John, of Chapel Hill.—*Laurinburg Exchange.*

FREE TUITION.—The editor of the Asheville *Citizen*, a trustee of the University says: Free tuition is not more lovely to the Faculty or trustees of the University than it is to the heads of the other Colleges. It is, in the present financial condition of the institution, a dead weight which many would gladly throw off; yet generously assumed as an earnest of what the State institutions might and ought to do for the impoverished sons of the people; and assumed with an eye to the policy that every whale might have a tub to play with. If that is the only thing in the way, and what excites denominational fears, the question might be only too gladly surrendered

COLLECTOR YARBOROUGH'S APPOINTMENTS.—The following are the appointments of Collector Yarborough:

W. S. Harris, of Wake, and W. W. Long, of Warren, General Deputy Collectors.

Harrod P. Dorth, Deputy Collector at Goldsboro.

C. W. McClammy, of Pender, at Wilmington.

Arthur Mayo, at Washington.
Octavius Battle, at Tarboro.
Henry Perry, at Henderson.
F. M. Parker, at Halifax.
Alpheus W. Wood at Craven.
G. W. Blacknall, at Wake.
W. K. Parish, at Durham.

AFTER CAROLINA PHOSPHATES.—*Charleston, S. C., July 6.*—Jakichi Takamine, the Japan Commissioner to the New Orleans expedition, is now in Charleston to inspect the phosphate mines of the State, and the methods of manufacturing fertilizers, with the purpose of establishing a direct trade between Japan and South Carolina.

General Items.

Riel has been indicted for treason.

The Madhi is dead.

Minister Jarvis has arrived safely at Rio.

The wife of Secretary Bayard is critically ill.

Report says the negroes of Ohio will not vote for Foraker. Wait and see.

Edward Cooper, Abraham Hewett are spoken of as opponents of Governor Hill for Governor of New York.

The production of cotton seed oil has grown in the last ten years from 3,450,000 gallons to 20,000,000.

Several editors have been arrested in the City of Mexico, and will be tried for high treason.

At the present time, it is said that the national debt is being paid off at the rate of $100 a minute.

Mrs. Dudley, who shot O'Donovan Rossa, had over $6,000 given her before she departed for the Insane Asylum.

Out of eighty-four Internal Revenue Collectors sixty have been displaced by the present administration. Cease to grumble.

MADRID, July 14.—There were reported throughout Spain, yesterday, 1,092 new cases of cholera and 473 deaths from the disease.

Over a million of dollars have been coined in the mint at New Orleans, of which there is no official record, except a record of republicanism.

Ex-Speaker Randall says, that the best sign of the times he sees is that the Republican papers appear to be sick. Cleveland's administration did the work.

Edward F. Noyes, of Ohio, who was recently appointed Government Director, has tendered his resignation. He was a bad lot, one of the Hayes cheaters. Gov. Hoadley is said to have recommended him.

Mr. Geo. W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, gave a dinner to 1150 newsboys of that city on the 4th. It is his custom to give the Philadelphia news boys a dinner every 4th of July.

Mr. Dorsheimer, after twenty years of political experience and self seeking, finds himself back in the same style of office that he filled under Abraham Lincoln—a District Attorneyship.

President Cleveland has offered the Liberian mission to Rev. G. W. Bryant, pastor of the African M. E. Church in Nashville. This is the second honor conferred upon the colored race by the Democratic President.

Brigham Young, Jr. and Bishop Snow passed through El Paso, Texas, on the 27th ult., en route to the City of Mexico to negotiate for the purchase of large tracts of land in the Mexican Republic for occupation by Mormon colonies.

Judge Bond, pretty well known in North Carolina, affirmed the decision of the District Court, awarding $100 damages to three colored women, who had purchased first class tickets on the Bay Steamer, but were excluded from first class sleeping apartments.

Attorney-General Garland decides that the steamer Dolphin cannot be accepted by the Government and that the large sums of money paid for her to John Roach may be recovered. He holds that the vessel prescribed by an Act of Congress has not been supplied in the Dolphin.

A CYCLONE AT MONTICELLO, MINN.—*Monticello, Minn., July 9.*—A cyclone passed north of this place last night. The track of the storm was about five miles distant and an ominous-looking cloud was watched by about every one in town. The cloud was of a greenish hue, and funnel-shape and danced across the prairie, now tearing up the dirt and again rising some distance in the air. A house between Big Lake was struck and nothing was left to tell where it stood, the pieces of timber and furniture being scattered along the prairie. The only thing that was discovered near the place that was recognizable was a bundle of knives and forks, which were found about three hundred feet distant. Some distance further on a gentleman named Magee was driving in a buggy. He saw the storm coming and hastened into the shelter of a clump of small trees. Near the trees and between them and the storm was a knoll, which perhaps was what saved his life, as the cloud elevated and passed directly over him without doing any harm. In the cloud he could see pieces of timber and wreckage whirling about, but his account is rather meagre and he admits he was too frightened to pay much attention to anything. About five hundred yards further on an old stable was lifted from the ground and carried away, but the house standing near by was unharmed. A little child who was in the yard was picked up and carried some distance, but landed near a fence unharmed. Reports are slow in coming in, but so far no deaths have been reported.

RAY, ANDERSON AND OTHERS ESCAPE.—Governor Scales this morning received the following dispatch from Asheville:

ASHEVILLE, July 14, 1885.

Ray, Anderson, Sluder, York and Galloway, all charged with murder, overpowered the jailor last night and escaped to the mountains. The Light Infantry were called and are aiding in the pursuit, The prisoners had pistols. They tied and gagged the Sheriff in the cell. Several shots were fired.

JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant General.

The Governor has offered a reward of $400 each for Ray and Anderson.—*Evening Visitor.*

WONDERS OF THE COCAINE—Cocaine, the new anæsthetic, is a colorless fluid, not unlike glycerine. Under its effects a patient at a hospital the other day submitted to the ball of his eye being punctured by a delicate spearhead knife, and in its place a small suction pump inserted, which brought out some pus from a sac which the knife had punctured, and all the while the patient, mentally conscious, chatted pleasantly with the operator, as insensible of the operation as though it were being performed on his hat band.

Gen. Grant is no better.

State Items.

Goldsboro wants a cotton compress.

Electric light works are to be established at Charlotte.

Charlotte has at last caught the base ball fever.

Happily the terrible excitement in Chatham last week has died out.

Col. J. N. Staples declines the appointment to a Judgeship in Idaho.

The Druggist Association will meet in Greensboro on the 12th and 13th of August.

The officers of the staff of the Governor of Ohio will attend the encampment of the State Guards at Asheville.

The colored people of Oxford are taking steps to establish a colored asylum for children.

The Carolina Fair will be held in Charlotte this year, on October 27th to 30th inclusive.

A distinguished divine desires to know if Sidney Finger is related to Tom Thumb. —*Wilson Mirror.*

The Baptist Orphanage Association meets in Thomasville August 5th. Eminent speakers will be present.

There are over 150 teachers and numerous visitors attending the Winston State Normal School.

Old Town, the first postoffice ever established in Western North Carolina, has been suspended.

Salem is more than one hundred years old and put the first woman in her lock-up of that place, last Saturday night.

The 4th of July fireworks at Salem-Winston exploded at one time they cost about $300.

A white convict was killed by the guard on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley railroad, near Dalton, a few days ago.

The Asheville *Citizen* says that Major Rollins, of Buncombe, is the largest tobacco planter in the world.

The business of the U. S. Assay Office in Charlotte is increasing. In one day $4,000 worth of crude gold was received to be assayed.

The Wilmington *Star* says Mr. Archie Marine attempted to commit suicide by jumping overboard and drowning himself, but was rescued by a friend.

The Washington correspondent of the Charlotte *Observer* says that the commission of Mr. James T. Rogers as postmaster at Lillington was forwarded on the 9th instant.

Rev. E. N. Joyner, formerly rector of the Episcopal church at Statesville, has resigned the rectorship of the Episcopal church of Yorkville, S. C., and taken charge of that at Chester.

The Biblical *Recorder* has reached its fiftieth year, yet; as it grows in age it grows in favor with the people. It circulates extensively in this region.

Judge Clark refused the injunction to the "no fence law" people of Wake. The law authorizing the building of a county fence goes into operation September 1st.

It is stated that a company of Scotchmen have purchased ninety-two square miles of land in Madison and Haywood counties, N. C., and control the timber on 200,000 acres besides.—*Char. Democrat.*

The Governor has appointed to equalize taxes in the different counties, Messrs. John W. Graham, Hillsboro, Geo. Howard, Tarboro, and Thos. W. Patton, Asheville.

Mr. B. L. Perry has made a proposition to the State Board of Education to drain 11,000 acres of swamp land in Carteret, "one half for the other," which has been accepted.

That staunch old reliable journal, the Charlotte *Democrat*, has entered its 34 year. It has had long experience in the business, and its prosperity is proof that it is has been appreciated.

The friends of Capt. Plato Durham intend to erect a monument to his memory. Let those who wish to contribute send money to the *State Chronicle*, or to either of the Shelby papers.

It is said that Division Chief Hussey, of the Treasury Department, is giving great satisfaction to his superior officers. He has introduced a number of important changes in the division.

A dastardly attempt was made to murder President John C. Angier at his office in the woolen and wooden mills at Durham last Saturday, by a man named Thompson, a former employe of the mills. —*Orange Observer.*

MEETING OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.—The Board of Medical Examiners of the State, will meet at Raleigh on August 24th and at Asheville on the 26th and 27th, for the purpose of examining applicants for license to practice medicine.

A SAD DEATH.—We regret to announce the death at Raleigh, on last Friday, of Mrs. Annie Steadman, wife of Mr. N. A. Steadman, the eldest daughter of Rev. R. B. Sutton, D. D., who was the beloved rector of the Episcopal church at this place from 1860 to 1879.—*Chatham Record.*

A HEAVY MORTGAGE.—Last week a mortagage for $4,000,000 was recorded in the register's office of this county against the Wilmington & Weldon railroad company, and in favor of the Baltimore safe deposit and trust company. The mortgage falls due in 1935—fifty years after date.—*Goldsboro Messenger.*

A BIG WHALE IN NEW RIVER INLET.—Messrs. F. S. Boburn and W. H. Fonvielle, of Duck creek, Onslow county, while riding on the beach near New river inlet one day last week found a whale, of the finback species, seventeen feet long and weighing about five thousand pounds. They will realize about $150.00 from the discovery.—*New Berne Journal.*

Mr. Jonn Walker, of Grist's this county, whose death occurred last week, was the oldest man in this county. He was undoubtedly 118 years of age. He carried dispatches in the revolutionary war, remembered well the surrender of Cornwallis in 1781, 103 years ago. So without doubt he was the oldest man in this county if not in the State.—*Columbus County Times.*

Opera House

LAST NIGHT,
HEADQUARTERS
TO-DAY
For Money's Worth.

Is constantly replenishing Fresh, good Goods by every freight.

GEO. A. THOMSON.

MONEY

Being the chief aim of life, consider—Time is Money; Help is Money.

GEO. A. THOMSON

Can, does and will save you money, by selling the best

Groceries and Provisions

that these United States and Foreign Importation can afford.

Besides selling on short margin, will deliver free of charge promptly, and guarantee satisfaction. Try

Headquarters,
GEO. A. THOMSON.

WHO IS AGENT FOR

Rail Road Mills Snuff,
Durham Sweet Snuff,
Durham Ladies Choice Snuff,
Gale & Axe Sweet Snuff,
Ralph's Sweet Snuff,
GEO A. THOMSON,
Headquarters.

Horseford's Bread Preparation,
Patapsco Baking Powders,
Lions' Baking Powders,
Phœnix Baking Powders,
GEO. A. THOMSON,
Headquarters.

James Pyles' Pearline,
Washing Crystal,
Star and American Lyes,
GEO. A. THOMSON,
Headquarters.

TO-DAY'S FREIGHT

Fulton Market (Boneless) Beef.
Spiced Pig Feet and Tripe.
Cucumber Pickles in Bulk.
Bananas, Oranges and Lemons.
GEO. A. THOMSON,
Headquarters.

Beautifully Burned.

If anything burned, can be beautiful
GEO. A. THOMSON'S
Rio, Laguyra, Maracaibo and Old Government Java Coffee's are not only beautiful, but for flavor and strength cannot be beat.
GEO. A. THOMSON,
Headquarters.

BUY

Table Creamy Butter.
Western and Cooking Butter at
HEADQUARTERS,
Geo. A. Thomson.

You

Can buy for 10 cents more Tin-Ware at HEADQUARMERS
than any house in the city. Examine.
GEO. A. THOMSON'S.

Fire Proof Oil.

My HOME-LIGHT WHITE OIL, I claim most economical—free from smoke, free from odor, free from risk—the delight of Housekeepers and comfort of ALL who enjoy a Good Light.
HEADQUARTERS,
Geo. A. Thomson.

BUY

YOUR TIN-WARE
At HEADQUARTERS.

YOUR HARD-WARE
At HEADQUARTERS.

YOUR CROCKERY
At HEADQUARTERS.

Your GLASS-WARE
At HEADQUARTERS.

Your WOOD and WILLOW-WARE
At HEADQUARTERS.

Your GROCERIES and Provisions
At HEADQUARTERS.

Your EVERY NEED and CONSTANT WANT is carefully guarded and provided for
At HEADQUARTERS.
Geo. A. Thomson.

Base Ball Clubs

Will find
HEADQUARTERS
THEIR DELIGHT.

FISHERMEN,

Examine
HEADQUARTERS.

CHILDREN,

Bring your Parents or Pennies
To HEADQUARTERS.

Lovers of Tobacco.

Will find
HEADQUARTERS.

The Poor

NEED TO FIND
HEADQUARTERS.

The Rich

KNOW
HEADQUARTERS,
GEO. A. THOMSON.

June 18, 1885. 12-1y

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 19 Green Street, (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....JULY 16, 1885.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. R. TAYLOR—A Card.
W. N. TILLINGHAST—Fruit Cans, &c.
J. H. & J. C. HORNER—Horner School.
HON. K. P. BATTLE—University of No. Ca.
G. & R. INGRAM—A Cure for Hog Cholera.
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO—Winship Cotton Gins.

ABOUT TOWN.

BASE BALL UMPIRES.—Our base ball umpires had better look out. In Nashville they tried to mob one; in Alabama they came near drowning another. Who would be an umpire?

PERSONAL.—We were pleased to have a visit from our friend McDiarmid, of the *Robesonian*. Editorial life seems to agree with him; and if one's looks indicate their condition, he is doing well.

We had the pleasure of shaking hands with Mr. Fred Alderman, son of Col. Wm. Alderman, who for the past eight years has been a resident of Texas. He is here on a visit.

A LARGE MORTGAGE.—The largest mortgage ever recorded in the Register's Office of Cumberland county is that of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company in favor of the Baltimore Safe Deposit and Trust Company, for $4,000,000. The mortgage is to run fifty years. The same we understand as that recorded in Wayne, Harnett and Johnston counties through which the Fayetteville and Wilson road runs.

A HANDSOME PIECE OF LADY'S HANDIWORK.—We were fortunate enough to see this week the handsomest piece of feminine skill in needlework that we have ever beheld. It consisted of a crazy quilt, worked in silk by Miss Alice Woodward, of Fayetteville, N. C., now on a visit to her brother, Mr. W. J. Woodward, of this city. The blending of the different colors, as well as the subjects treated, exhibit the hand of an artist. It took the young lady a year to accomplish her task. The quilt, which is valued at $350 will be on exhibition at Kyda's store next week.—*Florida Mirror.*

AN ELEGANT QUILT.—We have just seen on exhibition at the store of Mr. Frank Thornton, a crazy quilt, or slumber robe, made by Miss Augusta, the accomplished daughter of our esteemed townsman, Mr. J. A. Worth. The skill and taste displayed by Miss Worth in this work is really marvelous, there being more than one hundred different styles of stitches used, some of them equaling the far-famed embroidery of the Tapestry work of old. To fully describe this beautiful work of art, (for surely it is such) would take one more thoroughly versed in the art of needle work than ourselves. We advise all lovers of the beautiful to call and see it—it is for sale.

CROPS IN CUMBERLAND.—A gentleman who has been travelling in the Western part of our county reports that the crops are in splendid order; the best that have been made in that section for twenty-five years. There is a good deal of tobacco planted; nearly every one is making the experiment. Mr. Alex. McNeill, of Little River township, has ten acres planted in the weed. It is in splendid condition, strong and vigorous, the leaves average 32 inches in length, and about 23 inches in width. The corn is nearly all laid by. On the East side of the river all is beautiful; and the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners tells us he has splendid prospects for a good crop. There is more than an average crop of corn planted this year, and it promises an abundant yield.

THE PIONEER TRUCKER.—In conversation a few days ago with the pioneer trucker of Cumberland, Henry Collins, colored, he stated that he commenced his work on a dry sandy place; that he hauled a load of wood to town and returned with his cart full of manure; this he composted with leaf mould, and from it received abundant fruit. He has never attempted to cultivate more land than he could enrich well and attend to thoroughly. He says he never, or rarely ever, uses a hoe; his vegetables like his corn, are planted in long rows so that he can plow them. He uses two or three kinds of plows, plows deep, keeps the ground always mellow, to which he owes his success. He does not think you can plow too much or too deep. His experience in farming is worth having, as his onions, Irish and sweet potatoes, cabbage, &c., prove; they like his water and musk melons, are always eargerly sought after, and he manages always to sell out, and his condition pecuniarily proves it pays. He has lately bought more land, and will enlarge his farm, but it also proves that the poor soil of our sand hills can be made to produce equal to the bottom lands. We know it stands the drought better, and is not drowned out, as the land takes in all the water you can give it. The experience of Henry Collins is worth a good deal to the land owners around here. Trucking will ere long be a great business, and his success shows that the land that years ago could be bought for $3 to $4 per acre is worth four times that sum.

The Fayetteville Independent Company will go with full ranks to Asheville. We see it stated that Capt. Faison, of the Sampson Light Infantry, holds the oldest commission of any captain in the 2d Regiment, and that consequently his company will form the right of the Regiment. This honor has usually been given to the Independent Company of this place, and we expect it will be accorded them again.

AN OLD NEWSPAPER.—Mr. Allen McCaskill has placed on our table an old edition of the *North Carolina Intelligencer and Fayetteville Advertiser*, printed by Ray & Black, dated Saturday, December 13th, 1806.

It contains a proclamation of President Jefferson, dated 27th November, 1806, warning all faithful citizens not to participate in the movement now being made against the dominion of Spain. Also the message of President Jefferson to the Congress of the United States dated December 2d, 1806. In this message the President laments that the difficulties in our foreign relations with England and Spain are yet unsettled. We congratulate the country on "the near approach of the period when the power of the Government may be interposed to withdraw the citizens of the United States from all further participation in those violations of human rights which have so long continued on the unoffending inhabitants of Africa, and which the morality—the reputation and best interests of our country have long been eager to prescribe."

We noticed the price current, and find prices then very little different, except "clean cotton." Tobacco is quoted at $4.30 to $4.75. Wheat at $1.00 to $1.10; Flax seed $1.00; corn 65c. to 70c.; flour $6.00 to $6.50, seed cotton 4c. to 4½c.; clean cotton 19c. to 20c.; beef per hundred $6.50 to $7.00; butter 15c.

We noticed the advertisements of old time merchants, whom he have often heard talked of—now dead and forgotten. There were Donaldson McMillan & Co., who inform their customers that they have received a large and general assortment of European goods of their own importation direct. Hogg, Halliday & Meng, advertise that they have a stock of goods imported on the ship *Rodney*, Capt. Heard, from Liverpool. Peter Perry has a fresh supply of goods from New York and Philadelphia. Larkin, Newby & Co., dry goods, groceries, &c., "a few copies of the Secret History of the Court and Cabinet of St. Cloud." Tingley & Tillinghast say they are opening at their store a little northward of the State House, a beautiful assortment of European, East and West India goods. David Anderson advertises for sale Bills on Philadelphia and New York. And Duncan Macrae has for sale a few tickets in the "Bustleton & Smithfield Turnpike Road Lottery," soon to be drawn in Philadelphia. And so our grand sires had their amusements: "Gros and Allendorf respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Fayetteville that they have opened in that large house formerly occupied by Mrs. Moore, a new and elegant collection of WAX FIGURES, judged by connoiseurs to be superior to any exhibited in America;" among them the interesting scene of the duel between General Hamilton and Burr; the death of General Warren; the death of General Braddock; the Sleeping Beauty of America, and many others. Then "Mr. Ranie, the justly celebrated performer from Europe, proposes to give a display of his various performances, to wit: Magical operations, deceptions and experiments, ventriloquism and mimicry. Tickets, 50 cents—to be had at Baker's barroom," the popular place of the day.

Sundry Observations.

We regret to learn that Mr. W. C. Vann is quite sick.

The syndicate of the C. F. & Y. V. railway Co. met in Greensboro last week.

The gardens are fine, and help one to live well and economically.

Many fine plums are being brought to market.

Tearing down and building up is the order of the day.

The Cape Fear River is wade-able near the bridge.

Watermelons will soon be very cheap. The crop is large.

The delicious bunch grapes at Tokay Vineyard will soon be ripe.

Capt S. C. Rankin can boast of as fine a field of cotton as there is in the county.

Brick and mortar, and the click of the trowel are the principal things on Hay street at present.

Although many hogs are raised in this city and vicinity, few, if any, are lost from cholera.

Five new pension claims were added to the list on Monday. This makes in all 73 for Cumberland.

The Clerk of the Court, (Mr. T. S. Lutterloh) has his pension papers all ready for transmission to the State Auditor at Raleigh.

The Commissioners of Cumberland met on Monday for the revision of the tax list, to hear complaints, correct errors, &c.

The Marlboro, S. C., and Richmond, N. C. papers give anything but pleasant news of the doings of our 4th July visitors from that section.

The criminal docket for the next term of the Superior Court to be held here July 27th has 95 cases recorded. There are yet others to be docketed.

We learn that Mr. Fred. A. Lord, of Wilmington, has taken the general agency for Tokay. Mr. McBuie is the general superintendent of the place.

The Fountain Head of the Fayetteville Water Works has been repaired and covered with tin and the logs cleaned out, so that the supply of water is both abundant and pure.

What has become of the Fayetteville Library Association? We would like to see our young gentlemen and the young ladies interest themselves in it.

The rain on Monday evening was a heavy one, and a gentleman from over the river says everything was flooded. We hope it will not hurt the crops.

Five shares of Fayetteville National Bank stock were sold at auction on Monday at $102.00; ten shares of Clarendon Bridge stock at $88.30. It belonged to the estate of Capt. A. P. Hurt.

The white people should celebrate the 20th May, if the 4th is taken by the colored, and we think the LaFayette Company might so arrange it. We ought to have one day of recreation and pleasure.

The rain of this week has considerably cooled the atmosphere, and will help the growing crops. Corn will be especially aided by it.

Mr. B. C. Gorham has a field of beautiful "milo maize" near the residence of Capt. Smith. This maize can be cut several times for fodder, and after heading, the seed is fine food for cattle.

The large building on Hay Street, near the depot, known as the "Otterbourg House," is being extensively repaired and improved, painted, etc., preparatory to its being used as a hotel and restaurant.

Mr. Raiford has built a nice bathing house below the dam on the west side of the creek, at the Clarendon Mills. The water is supplied through a pipe which enters the pond some distance below the surface.

The switch connecting the Wilson road to the C. F. & Y. V., was completed last week, but the iron is only laid a short distance—the cross ties are here and the road-bed in condition, so it will all be ready in time to transport material when wanted for the bridge.

The weather was extremely warm and oppressive on Thursday and Friday of last week. Mr. Wm. Wemyss, a workman in the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley shops, was completely prostrated. A colored hand who rode on top of the freight cars had a sun stroke. Both are better.

The married men's nine defeated the clerks' nine at base ball last Thursday—a score of 38 to 26—much to the surprise of the boys, and possibly to their seniors also. A unanimous resolution was thereupon passed by the married men to rest upon their laurels, and keep out of the sun for the balance of the season.

[FOR THE OBSERVER.]

LIFE'S TROUBLES.

She staid at home, 'till home did seem
The centre of the world,
Her every thought, hope and dream
In mad confusion whirled.

Grief and care full revelry
In her sick heart did make,
Every kind of deviltry
Its tension tried to break.

One damp, dark day, quite desperate grown
This gloomy woman went away.
Believing in her narrow home
Did worrying trouble only stay.

The friends of girlhood merry days
When life was young and bright,
She sought and found to her amaze
Their lives no nearer right.

Death and toil, disease and pride
Debt and trouble everywhere,
Complications that denied
Cheer or hope to frenzied prayer.

Her heart is sad, her eyes are wet
But selfish grief no longer holds,
She sees and feels as never yet
The trouble all the world enfolds.

Deep feeling for all human kind
Full tenderness and love,
Is now her charm to hold and bind
This guerdon from above.

This knowledge that together here,
Subjects as to pain and care
But farther on a glad somewhere,
Answers every human prayer.

IN MEMORIAM

OF

LITTLE BETTIE DECKER,

DAUGHTER OF W. M. AND BETTIE DECKER.

On Sunday morning, July 5th, 1885, at 7½ o'clock, the Angels visited our quiet fireside and carried our darling little BETTIE to her Heavenly home, a place of sweet and everlasting rest, prepared for her by the Alwise God who loaned her to us for a short time. While it is hard, yes, very hard to part with one so dear to us, yet we calmly submit to the ruling of Him "who doeth all things so well." Rest on, little darling, in the arms of Jesus, until we shall meet thee on the other and beautiful shore, when we shall all dwell together forevermore.

YES, THE ANGELS HAVE BEEN HERE.

Oh yes! the Angels have been here,
And borne our little one away,
Jesus gave her and softly said:
She awhile with you may stay.

Precious Saviour thou hast done it,
And our hearts are bruised and sore;
But we leave her in thy bosom,
There to rest forevermore.

Thine, yes thine own hand hath led us,
In the path which thou hast trod;
Wipe the tears and help us gently
Pass beneath thy chastening rod.

Oh yes, the Angels have been here,
And a Father's love so true,
Called our little BETTIE from us,
And she's now an Angel too.

COMMUNICATED.

July 12th, 1885.

DIED.

CAMERON—In Wilmington, on the 12th inst., Mrs. AMORET G.. wife of Major John W. Cameron, daughter of Richard Bradley, Esq.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IT WILL PAY TO GIVE SHRINER'S INDIAN Vermifuge a trial. It will destroy and expel worms and beautify the complexion.

THEY GOT $15,000 EACH.

The Holders of the Two "Lucky Tenths" Hold the Cash.

The reporter called yesterday upon the two holders of ticket 51,106, in the last drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery. Mr. John Dwyer laughed when informed of the doubt of some persons that he had received his $15,000. "Oh, yes," said he, "It came all right and was paid over several days ago. I got the whole amount, less the charge for collection. You know I told you the other day after the drawing that I had placed my ticket with the Southern Express Company for collection. There was no trouble about getting it, and I did not have long to wait, in fact, less than a week.

Little Bessie Lilienthal, who also held one-tenth of the lucky ticket, 51,106, which drew the capital prize of $150,000 has received her share of $15,000. She prattles artlessly about her snug little fortune whenever the subject is broached. On the wall of her uncle's office is tacked the green lettered envelope of the express company. Up in one corner is written the sum collected—$15,000.

The proof that both of the winners received their money is abundant and satisfactory.—*Savannah, (Ga.) News*, July 2.

The Story of a Robust Boy.

Willie White, a boy of seven years, has been afflicted with scrofula ever since he was three months old. His scalp was last year almost a mass of sores. One of his eyes was permanently injured, and his jaw running in huge sores. In September last he commenced to take Swift's Specific under my direction. To-day he is a fat, squabby, robust boy. His jaw is well and his head is covered with a fine coat of hair. There is a little dryness about the scalp. This is the only sign of the terrible disease left. His mother desires me to thank the proprietors of Swift's Specific very heartily, and says she is so grately obliged that words cannot express it. This is a remarkable cure. C. W. PARKER, M. D.

Cremen, Haralson Co., Ga., Feb. 12, 1885.

I have suffered for thirty years with scrofula, and plagued with erysipelas of the face and head. I tried everything that medical skill could suggest but found no relief. At the suggestion of Dr. C. W. Parker, I took Swift's Specific. I have so much improved that my best friends hardly know me. It is a wonderful medicine. It has restored my little boy, Willie White, to perfect health.

MRS. J. J. WHITE.

Bremen, Ga., March 2, 1885.

Eczema of 17 Years Standing Cured.

I suffered intense agony from eczema on my hands and arms for seventeen years. At time unable to use them even to dress myself. During the time I tried every known remedy without benefit. Six weeks ago I began using Swift's Specific, and have thus far taken seven bottles. To-day there is hardly a trace or mark of any kind visible, and during this period I have taken no other medicine or used any external application whatever, so that my cure is entirely due to Swift's Specific. J. ALBETSON.

7 Park Place, New York, March 21, 1885.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

The Atlanta Constitution.

In a long article relating to the B. B. B., of that city, says:

The Blood Balm Company started one year ago with $162,00, but to-day the business cannot be bought for $50,000!

The demand and the satisfaction given is said to be without a parallel, as its action is pronounced wonderful.

We are glad to announce that our druggists have already secured a supply, and we hope our readers will supply themselves at once.

It is said to be the only speedy and permanent blood poison remedy offered, giving entire satisfaction in all cases before one bottle has been used. For Blood Diseases, Kidney Troubles, Scrofula, Catarrh, old Ulcers and Skin Diseases, try one bottle of B. B. B. 125-1m.

A Chance for a Fortune Without Work.

Great curiosity was shown as to who was favored by Fortune by the Grand Semi-Annual (the 181st Monthly) Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery at New Orleans, La., on Tuesday, (always Tuesday) June 16th. Gen'l's G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va., as usual, gave their personal attention to the entire distribution All were satisfied—the winners more so than those holding blanks. The amount scattered was over $522,000. Ticket No. 51,166 drew the First Capital prize of $150,000. It was sold in tenths at $1 each. One was held by Frank Naoni, Woodwards Gardens; one by R. W. Tucker, both of San Francisco, Cal.; two tenths collected by the American Nat'l Bank of Nashville, Tenn., for Morgan Brown, Esq., a well-known lawyer there; one-tenth for Mrs. J. T. Dwyer, a saloon keeper, one for Bessie Lilienthal, a six year old grand daughter of a well-known citizen—Abraham Leffler—all of Savannah, Ga.; the remainder went elsewhere. Ticket No. 86,354 drew the Second Capital Prize of $50,000, sold in New York city to parties desirous of avoiding publicity. Ticket No. 4,726 drew the Third Capital Prize of $20,000, sold in tenths; one to John Wynne of Detroit, Mich.; another to D. Fitzgerald of Mound City, Ill.; the remainder were held by parties in Boston, Mass., and Granbury, Texas. Tickets Nos. 49,652 and 52,995 the Fourth Prizes, each drew $10,000, sold in tenths also; one to A. A. Korus, Catasauque, Penn.; one to John O'Brien of Boston, Mass.; two to C. F. Trube of Fort Worth, Texas; one to W. J. Byrne, Russelville, Ky.; one to L. M. Lee, Rock Hill, Texas; one Charles Servelohn, Alameda, Cal.; other tenths were sold elsewhere. Tickets Nos. 19,017, 30,095, 62,201, 88,548 drew each $5,000, and were scattered all over the earth, etc., etc. The next drawing will be on Tuesday, August 11th, particulars of which full information can be had on an application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., and let no one let a day pass without resolving not to be omitted from the chance for a fortune this hot weather without work.

DEAF AND BLIND.

How an Atlanta Woman Was Made to See and Hear.

AN INTERESTING STORY.

Miss Minnie Wallace resides with Mrs. George Fickland, 41 McAfee street, Atlanta Ga., and from her own lips a Constitution reporter learned the following appalling story:

Several months ago she became almost totally blind and deaf, and could not taste anything except salt. Her bones became the seat of intense pain, her joints were swollen and painful, and eventually her whole body and limbs became covered with splotches and small sores. Her appetite failed, and she gradually lost flesh and strength, and had but little use of herself, as her limbs and muscles were paralyzed. She, as well as her friends and those with whom she lived, despaired of her recovery. Her sufferings, combined with loss of hearing and taste, and blindness, were truly heartrending.

All treatment from physicians and the use of medicines seemed powerless. Her disease was blood poison and rheumatism.

As she now seemed well and hearty the reporter asked what wrought such a wonderful change.

"I used a medicine recommended by a friend," she replied, "and before one bottle had been taken I began to see and hear. The second bottle relieved all rheumatic pains and improved my appetite. When I had completed the use of six bottles my eyesight and hearing were fully restored, sense of taste returned, all splotches disappeared, sores all healed, and my strength and flesh restored. I now feel as well as I ever did, and my friends, as well as myself, are astounded."

"What was the medicine?" asked the reporter.

"Botanic Blood Balm—B. B. B.—was the great remedy that acted so powerfully on my disease and cured me. I never experienced any unpleasant symptoms from its use, and its action is so quick that it surprises all."

Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., will mail a 32 page book free, filled with magical effects.

June 25. 124-4t

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY

A. S. HUSKE & CO.,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	00@70
Hog Round,	10@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides, (N C)	9@11½	HIDES—	
Hams,	12½@13	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@5
Sides,	6½@6¾	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	5¾@6½	Green,	4@4½
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	7½@8	American,	3@4
Hams,	13@15	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	8@8½	LARD -	
BAGGING—	@11½	North Carolina,	11a13
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	5½@7	Upper	35@40
BEESWAX—	23@25	Sole,	25@29
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	28@35	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2.60
Java,	20@25	PORK—	7@8
Rio,	9@11	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	90	Sweet,	00@60
COTTONTIES	1.25a1.65	Irish, new	75@1.00
CHICKENS—	31@32	SALT—	1.00@1.00
EGGS—	10@13	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$4.50@0.00	Granulated,	8@9
Wes. Fam.	4.25@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	85@95	SHUCKS—	45@00
		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	75@80	WOOL—	15@00
Oats,	55@65	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	@ 90	Corn Whiskey,	2@4
Peas,	75@.85	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—	75@1.25	Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY

J. B. STARR,

DEALERS IN

COTTON, FERTILIZERS AND NAVAL STORES.

Middling	10½@00
Low Middling	10@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.30
Virgin Dip	$1.90
Spirits	32½@33 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	65@2.50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, July 14—4 P M

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted quiet at 36 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted dull at 90 cts. for Strained and 95 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was quoted firm at $1.20 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was firm with sales reported at $1.10 for Hard and $2.00 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

A CARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED Tenders His Thanks to to the Fire Department, and to the Citizens generally, for the aid and kindness extended him and his family during the burning of his dwelling last week.

B. R. TAYLOR.

July 16th, 1885. 127-1t

University of North Carolina.

SIX NEW PROFESSORS HAVE RECENTly been added to the Faculty, making a total of seventeen instructors. All the Courses of Study have been enlarged and strengthened. Post-graduate instruction is offered in every department. The next session begins August 27. Entrance examinations August 27, 28, 29.

For catalogue containing information in regard to tuition, board, terms of admission, &c., apply to

HON. KEMP P. BATTLE, LL. D.,
PRESIDENT,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

July 16 12-2t

HORNER SCHOOL,

OXFORD, N. C.

A CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND Scientific Academy, with Military organization and discipline.

The Fall Term of 1885 begins July 2d, 1885.

An ample corps of able instructors is provided, and the School thoroughly equipped for efficient work.

Terms for Board and Tuition, the same as before.

Send for catalogue.

J. H. & J. C. HORNER.

July 16th, 1885. 127-4t

Winship Cotton Gin for Sale!

WE HAVE TAKEN THE AGENCY TO SELL THE

Winship Cotton Gin,

Sizes 35 to 80 Saws,

We will be pleased to show a sample Gin, 70 Saws, with Feeder and Conductor. We consider the "Winship" the best Gin in use, and solicit a call from all who want to buy a No. 1 Gin—with or without either Feeder or Conductor. Descriptive Catalogues with testimonials sent to any address on application. We advise that orders be given us promptly, that we may be able to deliver Gins before picking season commences.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

July 16th, 1885. 127-2m.

QUART TIN-TOP FRUIT CANS,

TIN-TOP JELLIES;

New Lot Glass Fruit Jars,

ALL FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

July 16. 127-2t

People's National Bank.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent upon the capital stock was declared, payable on and after July 8th.

G. P. McNEILL,
Cashier.

July 9th.—126-2t

☞ CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000. ☜

Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

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Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS H, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **Aug. 11th, 1885—163d** Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$5,000	12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750		6,750
9	do	do	500	4,500
9	do	do	250	2,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to			$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. **POSTAL NOTES**, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.

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Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La

July 16, 1885. 127-4t

NEW STORE.

BROWN & RODDICK,

27 Hay Street, Fayetteville.

We take great pleasure in informing the general public of Fayetteville and surroundings that we are now open and prepared to do business; will be happy to receive a call in order to look over our stock. We consider it no trouble to show, and will take great pleasure in showing our stock of general

DRY GOODS.

We have not opened with a FULL stock at present; cannot do so, as the season is too far advanced, but call your special attention to the following great bargains for this week:

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK,

22 INCH. WIDE--$1.00 and $1.25--COLOR AND WEAR GUARANTEED.

We are Sole Agents for these brands in this city and in Wilmington.

HAMBURG EDGINGS.

We are offering some SPECIAL BARGAINS in THIS LINE—prices from

2 2-2 Cents and Upward.

BROCADE SATINS

IN ALL THE LEADING SHADES,

At 40c. Per Yard Worth $1.00.

Egyptian Lace Flouncings

IN WHITE AND CREAM.

CORSETS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR CORSET AT

21 Cents Apiece.

KINGS' RUFFLINGS.

No necessity NOW to make your own Rufflings. We can sell it at less than you can possibly make it

CHILDREN'S STRIPED HOSE.

We are offering a VERY LARGE LOT of IMPORTED, Full Regular Children's Hose, at

12 1-2 Cents a Pair. Worth 50c.

We have no space to enumerate all the BARGAINS WE HAVE ON HAND. A personal visit only will cover that ground. You will find it to your interest to give us a look before making your purchases.

BROWN & RODDICK,

27 Hay Street, Fayetteville.

Branch Store North Front Street, Wilmington. July 2, 125-tf

TURPENTINE STILLS.

WE have on hand a LOT of GOOD SECOND-HAND

STILLS, WORMS, CAPS AND ARMS.

which we will SELL LOW, all in good repair. Will exchange NEW STILLS for OLD ONES. Have in stock, STILL BOTTOMS from Sixty to Eighty Inches. COPPER-PATCHES of all sizes. Having in our employ four regular Copper Smiths, WE CAN DO ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING with dispatch.

We have FIVE SECOND-HAND WHISKEY STILLS, from 30 to 250 gallons.

Call on McMILLAN BROS.

STOVES. STOVES.

WE have a LARGE ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES, all numbers. Also OIL STOVES, REFRIGERATORS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, WATER-COOLERS, LEMON-SQUEEZERS, TIN TOILET-SETS, GARDEN and DRY-WELL PUMPS, VALLEY GUTTERING, &C.

—ALSO—

CANE-MILLS, COPPER and GALVANIZED EVAPORATORS, STEAM-FITTINGS, BLACK and GALVANIZED IRON PIPE.

At McMILLAN BROS.

FRUIT JARS.

FIFTY DOZEN FRUIT JARS.

At McMILLAN BROS.

July 2, 1885. 126-tf

McFadyen Springs.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL ON OR ABOUT the

15th of July Open the McFadyen House,

ONE-HALF MILE FROM THE SPRINGS,

for the accommodation of visitors. A conveyance will always be in attendance to carry passengers to and from the Railroad.

For terms, apply to

H. M. HOWARD,
PROPRIETOR,
Manchester.

July 9th—126-3t-pd

Fayetteville National Bank,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JULY 2, 1885.

DIVIDEND NO. 29.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. payable on and after this date.

WM. HUSKE,
Cashier.

July 9th.—126-2t

Turnip Seeds.

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP TURNIP SEEDS, A Full Assortment,

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

June 2. 125-tf

A CURE FOR HOG CHOLERA!

I HAVE DISCOVERED NOT ONLY A PREventative, but a sure cure for

HOG CHOLERA.

This medicine has been fully tested, and in every case has proved a safe and sure remedy. Farmers and others who own stock should give it a trial. Its cost is small, compared with the amount of good it has done. Try it, and save your bacon. Price per half gallon $1.25. Per quart 75c.

Address ALFRED MOORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

For sale by G. & R. Ingram, No. 57 Person Street, Fayetteville, N. C., opposite Post Office.

July 16. 127-1m

The Khartoum Massacre.

GORDON SHOT WHILE READING THE BIBLE IN THE PALACE.

The military correspondent of the London *Daily News* at Dongola has received from Rosti Penargo, a Greek merchant of Khartoum, a narrative of the fall of that city and of Gordon's death, which differs from any yet given to the world. Of this Greek the correspondent says: "Another 'voice' from Khartoum is heard—a Greek who was made to wear the Mahdi's uniform, and in this costume walked down to Berber, no man forbidding him. He then resolved to escape altogether, and then his troubles commenced. He had no money, but begged his way from village to village. Sometimes he was hunted and had to hide away; at others he was made to work as a captured slave by men who knew him to be a Greek. At length, after a period of 28 days from Berber, he reached Aboudom, where, suspected at first as a spy, he was made prisoner. He was then sent down by Col. Butler to Gen. Butler, and arrived at Dongola last Saturday. His very disjointed story I will give you in his own words, translated for me by the Greek interpreter of the Transport Department. It will be observed that he emphatically declares that Gordon was killed in and not outside the palace."

The story of Penago is in part as follows: "The only reason the Mahdi's power is on the wane is because the people see that he, or rather his dervishes, spoil and plunder and carry off the women of the tribes. He will have difficulty in getting the tribes to follow him again, but if he can he will, in spite of what you say, enter Egypt. The dervishes are perpetually preaching that he [the Mahdi] must ultimately reach Morocco, Mecca, and Stamboull, but that the time has not arrived. The tenets of the Mahdi's religion are very strict. If a married man is guilty of sexual immorality he is put up to his waist in the sand and stoned to death. If he steals, his hand is cut off. Singing and lascivious dancing, such as used to be in Khartoum, are put a stop to. Every man must pray five times a day. Gordon only went about the town on Friday. Stewart used to live in the old house in the square that Gen. Hicks lived in when he first arrived. No one lived in it when I left, nor did any one live in the palace. The stench is too great. There are two dead bodies in it: none were cleared away. Gordon's Coptic clerks were killed and left there. A fearful stench of putrid corpses pervades the whole atmosphere of Khartoum. The house you dwelt in with other officers, over the Post Office, where are the drawings on the walls—your dining saloon—that now presents a horrible sight. It is strewn with corpses. For, you remember, there was a guard there over stores. The guard ran from the gate after closing it up to your dining room. They were all massacred there. That poor old man, the Italian Postmaster, was slain below. Had we, the Europeans, supposed that this treachery was going to take place we should have formed ourselves into a corps for self-defence. As it was, we had all agreed, and Gordon consented, to hold out five days more, and then to jump into the steamer Montniah and run the gauntlet down the river. It was kept ready for this purpose.

"Do you know that Gordon used to send off hundreds of letters, but these were always taken to the Mahdi? People used to come to him volunteering to take letters, and Gordon, believing in them, would give them good backsheesh. Stewart used generally to be a battery he erected close by the kiosk where the band played. The rebels, knowing Gordon lived in the palace, used to fire at it all day long, and Stewart would reply to them. Gordon had sand bags piled up on the roof, and from this he was watching day and night for the arrival of the English. I think he never slept. By night he used to send up rockets. You ask me about the shops and magazines on the promenade over the Blue Nile. Gordon had all these cleared out for the English who never arrived. We were starving. Gordon had some biscuit and flour, I believe, in the palace. Some Europeans ate grass, and cut down palms to extract the pitch from them. The Egyptians and blacks ate anything they could get hold of—camels, donkeys, (I have known a donkey's tail to sell for $8,) dogs, cats, rats. We were entirely surrounded for three months.

"The English could have come up with great ease. If one Englishman had shown, himself the whole population would have cheered up out of its despondency. Natives outside, who were starving, too, would have joined us, and I believe the Mahdi's forces would have melted away. Perhaps you would have had one fight more. As for Berber, that was weak; you could have taken it easily. I don't think there were more than 2,000 men there when Khartoum was taken.

"The steamers arrived at Halfway. I saw them about one mile and a half from Khartoum. They turned back directly; but I say this—if they had come on then every man would have been destroyed. The soldiers pointed them out to me jeeringly. 'There are your English!' they cried. But I must go back. Stewart used to place fougasses all around the town. He took the tops of cartridges and glued them with matches—so fitted on to the mine that any one walking on them would explode them. Gordon often wanted to go on board the steamers himself, but the inhabitants would not let him; his life was considered too precious to risk.

"When the steamer approached a great cry arose through the town: 'The English are coming! the English are coming!' The rebels took their rifles and commenced to fire at them. 'Ha!' said a man to me, 'look at them: they cannot save you.' It may have been arranged to deliver up the city before the English came. I don't know; but this I do know, if you had come three days or two days sooner you would have taken Khartoum easily. Farig moved away the troops guarding the gate that was entered the night before and took them to the other side of the town on some pretense or other. Gordon did not know this—nor did any one, I think, except the troops themselves. We Europeans knew there were traitors, but we did not think they could do anything, or, as I said before, we should have formed ourselves into a band.

"Boom! Boom! Boom! was the sound that greeted us from dawn to sunset. We were sad, sorrowful, and depressed. Power was in the magazine in the church, guarding and looking after the ammunition. You say you know all I am telling you. Do you know that a woman once got in and nearly succeeded in blowing up all the ammunition? She was seized, but after awhile Gordon released her. I used to sit in my shop all day near the barracks selling coffee. All spirituous liquor was gone. We used to sit all day gambling and playing cards; we had tobacco. There were 42 of us and 10 jews; some of us had our women with us—Greek women—that we had brought with us, but not all. Cuzzi used to go and come with messages from and to Gordon. Gordon said if he came again he would hang him; after that he came no more. And now the day arrived that was to separate husband from wife, brother from sister, and parent from child. The streets were soon to run with blood. I was not at my house. I was with some Greeks—eight in all—near the mosque, when we heard a hideous uproar as of men shouting and yelling, and of women wailing around about on all sides. Nearer and nearer did this long-continued roar approach, swelling as it were and now bursting close on our ears. Men with frightful gashes on their faces and limbs came crying by, and toward us women with torn garments and disheveled hair shrieking, screaming 'Jesu Christo!' I shall not forget that horrible din to the day of my death. 'We are lost! We are lost!' we cried. 'The place is taken!' But no one would tell us exactly what was the matter. We ran up to the top of the mosque, and saw that the town was given up to massacre and bloodshed. We ran to a house, barricaded the doors and windows, went up stairs, shut ourselves into a room, and determined never to surrender, but die like Greeks; for we, mindful of our ancestors, fight to the last. Thus it was when our fathers were surrounded by Turks; we are a brave nation! How we escaped I will tell you.

"But listen, I pray you. Have you not asked me where Gordon Pasha was slain? You say everybody has said he was either killed on the courtyard steps of the palace or outside going to the Austrian Consul's house. They all lie! If you choose to believe them you may; it matters not to me. I am a respectable Greek merchant, not an Arab. You want the truth; I tell it to you. True, I did not see Gordon slain; but everybody in Khartoum knows where the event happened. An Arab rushed up stairs and shot him with a gun as he was reading the Bible. Another Arab cut off his head and put it on a spear; and so went forth into the city, carrying it and brandishing it on high. The Copts in the palace in the rooms below were slaughtered at the same time.

"The Arabs came pouring in; they slew every man they could find; no mercy was shown to any one. There was no resistance. I don't think a hundred shots were fired by Egyptians or blacks. Men ran in and shut themselves in houses; but doors were burst open, and spearing, cutting and slashing went on bravely in the streets, in the market square, in the bazaars. It was a horrible scene this bazaar afterward. I went through it. Gay curtains crimson-colored and orange-striped, golden-edged satins, silks, and muslins lay smeared and splashed with blood; everything was upset and strewn about and trampled on. Everywhere was the wildest disorder. You know how narrow it was and how it winds. One corner was so full of corpses and dying that we could not get by. I had my hands tied and I fell several times in the road, slippery with blood. The havoc went on till 5 o'clock. The Mahomet Achmet sent over word from Omdurman that Allah had revealed to him that the slaughter must cease. We were told this. It was shouted about the streets, and those that were still hidden were bidden to come forth. Of 42 Greeks only 8 escaped. There were ten Jews; these were killed, I think. Gordon's head I saw on a spear. It was taken over to Omdurman, and shown to Mehomet Achmet. It was laid before him. A grim savage smile passed over his face. He gazed long at the countenance of his late enemy. 'God be praised!' he cried, 'can this be his?' He did not express anger at Gordon's death, as you say has been reported—he made merry at his death when it was told him. The head was then born away, and men plucked the hairs out of his head and beard and spat in his face. His body was cut up into little pieces. This was his end! I omitted to say that Gordon wrote to the Mahdi saying he might be Viceroy of Kordofan. The The Mahdi replied: 'I am sent by God to be King of all,' and invited him to surrender. Gordon replied in insulting terms, saying he was a false Mahdi, and that he (Gordon) would never surrender to him.

"The Copt women were taken to a place called Bousi. They were allowed to go in and out of their house as they pleased, and one by one they got claimed as brides. They went out to look for husbands, and when they found one suitable they were allowed to leave as liked. But the Greek and all the women in fact were put in a room, and the dervishes and chief leaders picked from among them whom they would. This was at Omderman. The Greeks, including myself, were dressed in the Mahdi's uniform, and told that from henceforth we were Musselmans, but we were not circumcised. We were liberated, and were given two dollars each, a monthly allowance. Now, when we heard that our women were taken over to Omderman and divided among the dervishes, we proceeded there and craved an interview with the Mahdi. It was allowed. We had to take off our shoes, and when within the inner circle—about a quarter of a square mile—we were made to crawl toward him on our knees. Every one has to approach him thus. We addressed him thus: 'Kill us, we beseech thee; it is as well. Your dervishes and great men have carried off our wives, and sisters, and daughters, and life is of no more value to us. 'Slay us.' Thereupon the Mahdi took pity on our forlorn condition and ordered our women to be returned to us. To each one was his wife, sister, or relation. Those who had lost their husbands were also returned to us, to take care of us; and also Dr. Georgio Demetrio's daughter, whom you asked after, and whose sister is married in Cairo. She was very pretty. Poor girl, she was lovely. Yes; she was led off at first as a slave; but we got her back, and the nuns, too. Two priests were killed. The nuns lived with us Greeks. Mlle. Demerio is now married to a Greek. The daughter of poor Klein, the tailor, was carried off as a slave when her father was killed. Among the white women only the Greeks and nuns were recovered. There were Egyptian-Turkish women carried off, but the Mahdi ordered that those whose husbands were still alive should be returned to them. Why should there be any doubt thrown on this sad story? Is it not probable? Have you not seen many white women in Khartoum, and is it not probable that these Musselmens would carry them off? I could give you the names of many of European origin. Had you not delayed three days these would have been saved. Alas! it is a sad story. The picture you showed me (from an illustrated journal) has not the slightest resemblance to Mahomet Achmet. It must have been drawn from fancy. I will give you a better to-morrow. I am weary of recounting a story over which tears of blood might be shed."

The State Schools.

OF INTEREST TO COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

You must be, as it were, the eyes and ears of the Board, taking care that they are fully informed on all matters upon which they have to act. But your duties by no means end here—committees must be constantly reminded of their duties. See that they keep the run, at least, of the money apportioned to their districts, and do not go on employing teachers and incurring other expenses, when the fund apportioned to their district is expended.

QUALIFICATION OF TEACHERS.

Teachers must be made to understand that the possession of a certificate for the current year by no means implies that they may feel sure of one for the next. There must be progress from year to year, and the teacher who is *good* this year should be *better* next.

To secure this end, the law, section 2567, *requires* teachers to attend a County Institute, if held, and no one, without good reason, should fail to avail himself of this means of improvement placed within his reach. In your examinations, make your teachers feel the necessity of becoming more efficient each year, and they will gladly avail themselves of the opportunities afforded them by an Institute. Steady adherence to this course will, in a short time, remove the necessity of a special third grade certificate, at present admitted by all to be a necessary evil in our system.

UNIFORMITY OF TEXT BOOKS.

Should you find that any of the books recommended to be used are not placed in easy reach of the children, be so good as to notify this office at once. Complaint is made that publishing houses seek to displace the books adopted by the State and in use in the schools. Such action tends to defeat the whole object of the State in having a list. Houses which seek adoption of their books, and certainly those whose books are adopted, are in honor bound to abide by the State's decision. In cases of the latter kind, the State Board of Education have it in their power to correct the evil, and they may, upon information, apply such remedy as may be necessary. —*Finger's Letter.*

RAILROAD MEN SHOULD NOT FOOL WITH "DUCKS."—A railroad brakeman, who resides near Pine Island, near Hamlet, has a most remarkable experience recently while trying to "break in" a new one-hundred dollar breech-loading shot gun on some ducks. He paddled on the Pee Dee river in a dug out canoe, and when he saw a duck blazed away at the fowl. The new gun kicked like a mule and upset the boat. The man disappeared in the water, but came up again within reach of the boat and seized hold of it. The gun disappeared beneath the water and stayed in a place where the fluid was about eight feet deep. The hunter floated about on the capsized dug-out in a very damp condition for an hour, and balloed for help until he got hoarse. Then he was rescued.

The next day the brakeman went out in his dugout, with a garden rake, to fish for his new gun. After dragging the bottom for nearly half a day he got a hold of the gun. When he fired his gun off the day before both barrels were cocked but only one went off. The hold got on the gun with the rake must have been on the trigger of the cocked barrel, for when the gun had been raised nearly to the surface, coming up butt first, there came a sullen rumble down below, and thenext second the gun shot up out of the water like a sky-rocket. It flashed by the man's face so close that it knocked his hat off. The ex-proprietor of the gun jerked back, and over went the boat.

As on the day before, he went under and came up close by the upturned boat and seized it again. The gun repeated its programme of disappearing and staying there, only this time it was accompanied by the rake. The unlucky manipulator of breaks was compelled to exercise his lungs once more until he was towed ashore by a neighbor. Next day he hired a man to go out and fish for the gun and rake. The man got them both in fifteen minutes. The railroad man says he don't know whether to sell his gun, or get another kind of a boat, or whether he had better lock them both up and lose the key. The duck escaped.—*Forest, Forge and Farm.*

THE EXCITEMENT CURE FOR CHOLERA.—Dr. Hughes gives a curious instance of the beneficial effects which brain excitement may sometimes have in warding off disease. He says that during the week of the great St. Louis fire, in 1849, the ravages of cholera, which up to that event had reached a mortality of over 200 a day in a population of 50,000, almost entirely ceased, so stimulating and invigorating was the excitement of that week to the brains and nervous system of the poople, and the physical exultation inseparable from the sudden necessity thrown upon so many business men for repairing the sudden damage and re-establishing their abruptly interrupted business.—*Alchemist and Neurologist.*

"Rather cool for July," remarked a prominent Tammany Hall man yesterday, as he met a brother and took him by the hand. "Quite cool," was the rejoinder, "meteorologically speaking and politically, I may remark it is more than frosty."

Improving the Race.

Of all modern surgical operations that recently perform ed by Dr. Chabret, in Paris, is perhaps the most remarkable. He removed a diseased eye from a young girl and replaced it with the eye of a rabbit. The transplanted eye has accepted the situation, and promises to be an efficient substitute for the lost one. Of course, it may differ in focal length from the girl's original eye, but that is a defect that can be remidied by spectacles.

This operation is appearently destined to put an end to blindness among men. Hitherto the loss of an eye has been irreparable, but if our missing eyes can be made good by the eyes of the lower animals no one need be without a pair of good substantial eyes. The supply of eyes which can be made use of for this purpose is inexhaustible, and as the cost of production is practically nothing the cost of supplying one's self with new eyes will be very small.

Not only can blindness be thus rendered unnecessary, but persons who have lost their original eyes can more than supply their loss. In fact, we can all greatly improve our powers of vision by providing ourselves with choice and desirable eyes. The efficiency of the police force would obviously be greatly increased were every policeman to be supplied with a pair of cat's eyes. He would then be enabled to see a cashier or other crimnal on the darkest night without the aid of a lantern, while his eyes would be at least as valuable in the day-time as are ordinary police eyes. The eyes of hawks and other farseeing birds would be of immense advantage to sailors and other persons whose occupation makes usually good eyesight necessary, and it is probable that within the next few years no sailor will be able to receive an officer's certificate unless he can prove that he is supplied with the standard marine eye—whether that may be the eye of a hawk, an eagle, or a cow.

For purposes of personal adornment the new plan of supplying girls with beautiful eyes is sure to be popular. What man could resist the pleading gaze of a girl wearing a pair of setter's eyes or the eyes of a deer? What could be more attractive than a girl with the eyes of a pink rabbit? The eyes of a Skye terrier would be just the thing for girls who wear their hair banged, and the eyes of an owl would be very appropriate for girls who are fond of moonlight excursions. Of course, the feminine fashion in eyes will change from time to time, and setters' eyes which may be fashionable next year, may be decided to be vulgar a year later when peacocks' eyes come into fashion. Indeed, it will probably be necessary for a fashionable lady to change her eyes with her dress, and we shall hear disparaging remarks made of this or that girl to the effect that she is wearing the same old eyes that she wore at Mrs. Smith's party last Winter.

Long ago it was discovered that teeth, hair, and skin could be transplanted. Now that we have learned that we can wear the eyes of animals, there is reason to believe that we can supply ourselves from the same source with other organs. What an unspeakable benefit it would be to the frequenter of boarding houses could he provide himself with the stomach of a genuine ostrich. He could then eat boarding house steak or Spring chicken as easily and comfortably as he could eat a croquet of carpet tacks or a fillet of brick. Imagine the improvement which could be made in any army were the rank and file to be fitted with males' legs instead of the weak and harmless legs supplied to men by nature. Dr. Chabret's operation opens to us almost unlimited posibilities of improving the human race and of forming what would really be a new type of man, made up of judicious selections from the best limbs and organs in use among the lower animals. It is earnestly to be hoped that Dr. Chabret is not a myth and that his patient with the practicable rabbit's eye is not an invention of some imaginative and unscrupulous Parisian journalist.—*N. Y. Times.*

HE HAD LOTS OF FUN AND WAS PAID FOR IT.—"It is mighty hard work for a man to drive a balky horse and be a Christian at the same time. I tried it years ago, and gave both up as a bad job. But say, did you ever hear of a man having a horse balk on him in such a way as to make him laugh—to please him all over, and make him right down happy? Well, sir, I did, and I was the man. He was a horse that I had traded for, and he was an awful balker. There wasn't any use of doing anything with him—there was nothing to do but just sit down and wait for him to come around. It generally took two hours."

"One day I was driving him along, and just as we got on the railroad track he balked. 'Here's a go,' says I to myself; 'what if a train should come along?' At first I was afraid a train would come, then after a while I didn't care a cuss whether one came or not, and in about seventy minutes I was afraid one wouldn't come. I just ached to have a train come along. I prayed for one. Sure enough, pretty soon I saw one coming. It made me smile. When the engineer whistled for me to get off the track I laughed. And when she got a little closer I climbed out the hind end of the buggy, leaned up against the fence and prepared to enjoy the picnic. O, but it was sport! That balky horse had sworn he wouln't go, but he went that time. He was distributed all along the track there for twenty rods. And the old buggy and harness—it looked too comical. Never had such fun since I was a boy!"

"Rather expensive fun, wasn't it?"

"Yes, for the railroad company. I sued 'em for $700 and the jury of farmers gave me $627.50. But it was fun!"—*Chicago Herald.*

It is said that the Postmaster-General will recommend in his annual report to Congress a universal postage of one cent for letters and papers. There is no reason why the Post Office Department should be self-supporting. The people should have cheap postage.

It is rumored that the objection to Mr. Keiley at Vienna comes from the Italian Ambassador, who is an illegitimate son of Victor Emmanuel. Perhaps the Ambassador thinks that his own presence at the Austrian court is sufficient evidence against his father without the testimony of Keiley.

PLOWS! PLOWS! PLOWS!

I OFFER FOR SALE A FULL LINE OF Plows and plow Castings, consisting of

Whites 35, 50 and 48; N. Y. Plow Co. 35, 40, 50, 10, AG and MG.

Boy Dixie and X Dixie, Atlas, Stonewall and White's Turning and Cotton Plow.

I call especial attention to the

BOY DIXIE PLOW

as a turning plow. At the price it is sold for, there is no plow to equal it.

If you want a plow that will do all the work necessary in cotton farming, buy

WHITE'S COMBINED PLOW

Call and see them. Will make prices to suit.

CHARLES HAIGH,
No. 18 and 20, Hay St.
Feb. 12. 105-tf

LUMBER!

SAW and PLANING MILLS.

With two GOOD MILLS, one of which has just started up on the southern division of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., in a splendid body of timber, I am now prepared to

PROMPTLY FILL ALL ORDERS

by those desiring to improve or build. Can make prices on work both rough and dressed.

No Payment Asked Until Satisfaction Is Given.

New stock now being delivered on my yard for the retail trade.

☞ PLANING MILL in first-class order.

JAS. D. McNEILL.
June 11, 1885. 122-3m

RALEIGH REGISTER.

By P. M. HALE, Printer to the State.

Subscribe to your Home Paper and pay for it, and then remit $2 to pay for your

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the RALEIGH REGISTER. Each new subscriber, remitting $2 direct, is entitled to the REGISTER for one year and to

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which, until August 1, 1885, is offered as a Premium.

Sample copies of the REGISTER mailed on application. Address,

RALEIGH REGISTER,
RALEIGH, N. C.
May 28, 1885. 120-tf

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
ESTABLISHED 1846.

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GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE,
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THE 59th SESSION OF THIS WELL ESTABLISHED and prosperous School will begin on the 26th of August, 1885.

This institution combines the comforts of a home with first class educational advantages. Location healthful. Fare good. Faculty competent and faithful. Instruction thorough. Charges Moderate. For catalogue apply to

T. M. JONES, President.
June 25. 124-2mpd

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING QUALIFIED as administrator upon the estate of John Small, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated on or before the 28th day of May, 1886.

Z. B. NEWTON, Adm'r.
Fayetteville, May 28, 1885. 120-6t

For A Business Education Attend the

Commercial College

Of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.

Students can begin any week-day in the year. No vacation. Time to complete the Full Diploma Business Course about 10 weeks. Average Total Cost, including Tuition, Set of Books and Board in a family, $90. Telegraphy a specialty. Literary Course free. Ladies received. 5,000 successful graduates. Over 500 pupils last year from 15 to 45 years of age, from 22 States. Instruction is practically and individually imparted by 10 teachers. Special courses for Teachers and Business Men. University Diploma presented to its graduates. This beautiful city is noted for its healthfulness and society, and is on leading Railroads. Fall Session begins Sept. 8th. For circulars and full particulars, address its President, WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

HOUSE FOR RENT.

I OFFER MY DWELLING ON GILLESPIE Street, with four rooms, with dining-room and kitchen attached. A pump of excellent water on the back piazz; a good garden-spot, stables, &c. Possession given at once.

June 4, '85.—121 W. J. McDONALD, JR.

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Rates Lower than by any other Line.

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Gen'l Agent, No. 35 Broadway, N. Y.
H. C. SMALLBONES, Sup't,
Wilmington, N. C.
M. SCHLOSSBERG, Soliciting Agent.
May 7. 117-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

Sunnyside Floral Nursery.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORders for Summer Bedding Plants. Extra fine Panseys, Verbenas, Coleus, Heliotropes, Ageratams, Salvias, Geraniums, Lantanas, Acharanthus, Althermanthereas, &c., &c. In bulbs we have for Summer planting, Dahlias, Tuberoses, Lilleum Auratum, Tigridas, Gladeolus, &c., and a first class collection of general greenhouse plants.

Orders filled in rotation.

Respectfully,
JAMES M. LAMB,
Sunnyside, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 30, 1885. 116-tf

J. E. GARRETT,

Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.

Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

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Wholesale and Retail Grocers,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

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Undertakers and Cabinet Makers,

Furniture Upholstered and Varnished.

ALWAYS on hand a full stock of Wooden, White Glose and Metalic Coffins and Caskets, Burial Robes all sizes and styles.

All orders filled promptly *night* or day.

☞ Hearse furnished in town or country.

We are also prepared to furnish

TOMBSTONES and MONUMENTS,

in any style. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. R. McNEILL & SON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 12, 1885. 109-tf

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OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. 2-tf

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HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.

Foutz's Powders cure and prevent Hog Cholera. Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS. Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY Disease to which Horses and Cattle are subject. FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION. Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMOR E, MD.
Dec. 6, 1884. 98 1y

THE CENTURY
In 1885.
A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

PAPERS ON THE CIVIL WAR.

The important feature of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for the coming year—indeed, perhaps the most important ever undertaken by the magazine—will be a series of separate papers on the great battles of the War for the Union, written by general officers high in command upon both the Federal and the Confederate sides,—General Grant (who writes of Vicksburg Shiloh, and other battles), Generals Longstreet, McClellan, Beauregard, Rosecrans, Hill, Admiral Porter, and others. The series opens in the November CENTURY with a graphically illustrated article on the Battle of Bull Run, written by the Confederate general, G. T. Beauregard. Brief sketches, entitled "Recollections of a Private," papers chronicling special events, descriptions of various auxiliary branches of the service, etc., will supplement the more important series by the various generals.

A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photograps, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations,—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

FICTION.

In this line THE CENTURY will maintain its prestige, and furnish the best stories by American writers that can be procured. In November begins a New Novel by W. D. Howells, author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc. This story deals with the rise of an American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novelette by Grace Denio Litchfield, and short stories by "Uncle Remus," Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, H. H., Julian Hawthorne, and other equally well-known writers will appear at various times.

Miscellaneous Features.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the Cities of Italy by W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on the New North-West, being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant (of Kingston, Ontario), and others, descriptive of little-known regions; papers on French and American art,—sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on Astronomy, Architecture, and History, the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc. Colonel George E. Warring, Jr., will describe Progress in Sanitary Draining; E. C. Stedman, Edmund Gosse, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and John Burroughs will write from time to time on outdoor subjects.

Readers of THE CENTURY may feel sure of keeping abreast of the times on leading subjects that may properly come within the province of a monthly magazine. Its circulation is now about 140,000 monthly, the November number exceeding that figure. Subscriptions should date from this number, beginning the War Series and Mr. Howells's novel. Price $4.00 a year, 35 cents a number. All book-sellers and news-dealers sell it and take subscriptions, or remittance may be made to the publishers.

A free specimen copy of THE CENTURY will be sent on request. Mention this paper.

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FOR LADIES ONLY.

A REMEDY endorsed by the best Physicians and Druggists at its home.

A REMEDY that Mr C. W. O'Neill, Goodwater, Ala., says raised his wife from an invalid's bed and he believes *saved her life.*

A REMEDY of which a prominent Atlanta merchant said: "I would have given $500 as soon as I would a nickel for what two bottles of your medicine did for my daughter."

A REMEDY in regard to which, S. J. Cassells, M. D., Druggist, Thomasville, Ga., says: "I can recall instances in which *it afforded relief after all the usual remedies had failed.*

A REMEDY about which Dr. R. B. Ferrell, LaGrange, Ga., writes: "I have used for the last twenty years the medicine you are putting up and consider it the best combination ever gotten together for the disease for which it is recommended.

A REMEDY about which Dr. Joel Brantham, Atlanta, said: "*I have examined the recipe,* and have no hesitation in advising its use, and confidently recommend it."

A REMEDY which the Rev. H. B. Johnson, near Marietta, Ga., says he has used in his family, with the "utmost satisfaction" and recommended it to three families "who found it to be just what it is recommended.

A REMEDY of which Pemberton, Inverness, & Dawson say: "We have been selling it for many years, with constantly increasing sales. The article is a staple with us, and one of *absolute merit.*"

A REMEDY of which Lamar, Rankin & Lamar say: "We sold 50 gross in four months, and never sold it in any place but what it was wanted again."

A REMEDY by which Dr. Baugh of LaGrange, Ga., says: "I cured one of the most obstinate cases of VICARIOUS MENSTRUATION that ever came within my knowledge, with a few bottles."

A REMEDY of which Dr. J. C. Huss, Notasulga, Ala., says: "I am fully convinced that it is unrivaled for that class of diseases which it claims to cure."

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A REMEDY about which Mr. J. W. Strange, of Cartersville, Ga., certifies that one bottle cured two members of his family of menstrual irregularity of many years standing.

THIS GREAT REMEDY IS

Bradfield's Female Regulator.

Send for Treatise on the Health and Happiness of Woman, mailed free.

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PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR CROSS Ties for the Wilson and Fayetteville Railroad of the following description. Ties to be (7½) eight and a half feet long, (9) nine inches wide, (7) seven inches thick. To show at least (7) seven inches heart upon each face, to be evenly and smoothly hewed, and squarely butted at each end.

Said Ties to be of Black Cypress, White Oak, Post Oak or Pine. If pine, to be hewed on all four sides. The other to have the bark taken off.

Ties to be delivered on said line of road at such points as may be agreed upon, and cross piled in piles of 50 ties, at intervals of 100 feet, or otherwise as may be agreed upon.

Ties, except Black Cypress, not to be cut before the 1st July 1885.

Address F. GARDNER,
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Care W. & W. R. R. Co., Wilmington, N. C.
May 7, 1885. 117 tf

Bargains! Bargains!!

If you wish to buy

CHEAP DRY GOODS,

HATS,
CAPS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
OR ANYTHING,

Call at SCHLOSSBERG'S,

who will for the next thirty days close out at cost any article in his store. Call early and secure a bargain

M. SCHLOSSBERG,
Manager.
125-3t

MURHPHY STORE

FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Superior Court of Duplin county I will, on Saturday August 1st, 1885, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Market House in Fayetteville, expose to sale by public auction, that Store and Lot on the north side of Person street near Liberty Point, commonly known as the "Murphy Store."

Terms, one-third cash, and notes with approved security for balance to be paid in two equal installments in three and six months, and title reserved.

N. W. RAY, Commissioner.
July 2, 1885. 125-4t

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HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS USUAL Large supply of Buist celebrated

Turnip Seeds,

seventeen kinds to select from.

July 2, 1885. 125-tf

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The Old Reliable Again to the Front!

IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff,

Flouring Mill in first class order.

Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.

Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.

THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, May 28, 1885. 120-tf

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CURES DISEASED KIDNEYS.

When it is taken into consideration that Gin is the only spirit possessing a medicinal quality other than a stimulant, a pure article is required.

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is a pure Geneva (Swiss) Gin, redistilled with selected buchu leaves, fresh Italian juniper berries, gentian root, &c. It will be found an invaluable remedy and certain cure for Bright's Disease, Stone in Bladder, and all Inflammation of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs.

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At Fayetteville, N. C.

June 11, 1885. 122 6m